Morning Oregonian.

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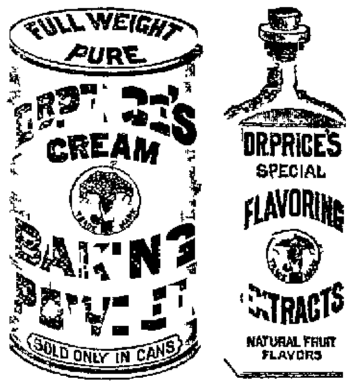

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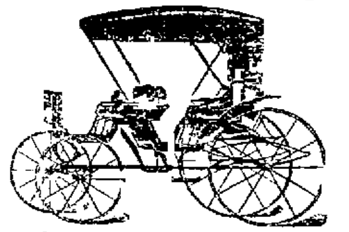

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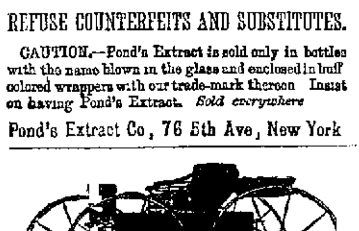

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THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Memorial Day Observed from Ocean to Ocean.

THE DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Tombs of Lincoln, Grant and Logan Visited by Thousands—The Celebration General in the Northwest

NEW YORK, May 30—Reports to the associated press indicate that Memorial day was very generally observed throughout the East

AT NEW YORK.

The Tomb of Grant A Great Procession The Ceremonies

NEW YORK, May 30—Business was very generally suspended in this city to-day and the streets were thronged at an early hour with dense crowds of people, waiting with patient expectancy the coming of the usual Memorial Day procession Thousands of people are visiting the tomb of Gen Grant to do honor to the illustrious dead The procession, composed of militia and veteran organizations, interspersed throughout with carriages containing maimed and invalid veterans, was reviewed by Gov Hill, accompanied by Gens Sherman, Sheridan, Sickles and many other distinguished people It is estimated that about 15,000 people were in line

Early in the day Mrs Grant stood at the tomb of the hero of Appomattox, and entering placed her personal token of flowers upon the casket within Though the narrow space was filled with foliage, hers was the only offering of blooming flowers, all else being heavy leaves and dark green Mrs Grant went away to her home in order not to be present when the public should come to the services

There were offerings from the viceroy of China, by his minister here from the Loyal Legion, and many others. Twenty thousand people were there when the services began at 4 o'clock, Grant post Brooklyn, in charge assisted by Morgan and Hamilton posts Fifty colored ladies in uniform marched to the tomb with flowers There were appropriate services according to the G A. R. ritual John Ross Thompson, D D, of the Washington Square M E. church, delivered the oration.

ILLINOIS.

FLOWERS FOR LINCOLN'S TOMB

SPRINGFIELD, Ills, May 30—Imposing memorial ceremonies were held to-day, a great number of visitors from outside points attending the exercises At Lincoln's monument Senator Cullom welcomed the visitors and veterans and delivered a brief eulogy upon the martyred president. He was followed by other speakers, after which a number of handsome floral tributes were placed on the tomb

AT SAN FRANCISCO

Veterans Parade and the Whole City Pays Reverence to the Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30—Not for many years has Memorial day been so generally observed in this city as it has been to-day Business generally was suspended It is true that the 30th of May has, especially on the Pacific coast, a small interest for people at large, but it seems that those in this city, at least, are growing into a custom which is becoming more prevalent every year in the East—that of decorating the graves of all deceased friends. To day throngs of people availed themselves of the quick transit of the cable roads, and carried floral tributes to the resting places of their loved ones.

[illegible] as telegraphed yesterday was carried out The procession was the largest and most elaborate seen for years An unusual degree of enthusiasm seemed to be manifested Many members of the Grand Army, too feeble to withstand the long, hot march to the cemeteries, did nevertheless join the line and keep step to the music until the uptown avenues were reached, when, resigning their bouquets to their comrades, they dropped out and took a street car home The Grand Army posts which participated were fully represented, each one being headed by its officers and a veteran carrying a draped banner surmounted with a funeral wreath The line of march began at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets, on which militia, which constituted the escort of the veterans, was formed It continued out Market street to Golden Gate avenue, to Masonic avenue, and from there to Odd Fellows' cemetery, where the decoration ceremonies took place. At Jefferson Square, which fronts on Golden Gate avenue, Major-General Howard and staff reviewed the National Guard and column of veterans

The evening exercises at Masonic temple were spirited The house was literally packed, and it was estimated that at least 2000 persons were turned away at the doors The exercises were sufficiently varied to keep the interest up to a warm pitch Songs, recitations, addresses all were exceedingly entertaining and were enthusiastically appreciated.

IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30—Dispatches from throughout the state show that Memorial day was generally observed by parades, literary exercises, etc

IN THE NORTHWEST

AT SALEM

SALEM, May 30—Memorial exercises of the soldier dead were held in this city yesterday and to-day At the opera house yesterday, notwithstanding the great heat, a good sized audience assembled to hear the memorial address of Rev M L Rugg The address was original, eloquent and bold, and was delivered without notes. The speaker, after paying a fitting tribute to the noble defenders of the Union, took a stand against the foreign immigration which is being poured upon the shores of America, and advocated restriction of the right of suffrage to American born citizens or to such foreign born as gave undoubted proof of the sincerity of their desire to become citizens of the United States At an early hour this morning carriages laden with flowers began to pour in the direction of the cemetery, where hardly a grave was left without a floral offering of some kind At noon business houses closed, and at 2 o clock the procession, headed by the Home Amusement Club band, and composed of Sedgwick Post G A R, Company B, Oregon State Military, and Central Lodge K of P, and many citizens in carriages and on foot, formed on Commercial street, and proceeded to the Odd Fellows' cemetery The ceremonies which were held by the Grand Army post over the graves of deceased comrades were simple, and consisted only of ritual exercises An opportunity was given to decorate and visit the graves of other deceased before the procession returned The day was cool and pleasant, and was devoted generally to these memorial exercises.

AT ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, May 30—Memorial day was impressively celebrated It was a general holiday, and banks, public buildings and stores were closed A large procession, composed of the Western amateur band in full uniform, Woman's Relief Corps No 3 Cushing Post No 14 G A. R. Company H, Oregon National Guard, and citizens, walked to the cemetery The ritual of the Post was gone through with, and after a dirge by the band, firing of three volleys by Company H, and strewing of flowers by the children, the procession reformed and marched to the Congregational church, where an eloquent memorial address was delivered by Rev Mr Hall, member of the G A R, pastor of the church

AT ALBANY

ALBANY, May 30—Memorial day was observed in this city with exercises of more than ordinary interest The morning opened clear, the prospect of an exceedingly hot day being the only thing to mar the occasion A large attendance was present from Lebanon and other towns. The procession marched with martial music to the city cemetery, where decoration ceremonies by the G A. R Post and Women's Relief Corps occurred, the oration being delivered by F M Miller, of Lebanon The camp fire and entertainment at the opera house in the evening was a great success. The prominent features were an address by D R. N Blackburn and select readings by Miss Kate Downs

AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 30—The Memorial exercises have passed off without accident. The military parade formed at 10 A. M. at the garrison, consisting of detachments of the Fourteenth U S infantry and light battery E, first artillery, comrades of Ellsworth Post G A. R., and the Vancouver firemen, marched to the city park, where brief exercises were held, concluding with a brief address by Lieut. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth infantry The memorial sermon was delivered at the Presbyterian church Sunday by Rev J R Thompson, many of the comrades of Ellsworth Post being present.

AT TACOMA.

TACOMA, May 30—Memorial day was generally observed here, and the usual ceremonies of the occasion appropriately carried out under the auspices of Custer post, No 6 G A R A marked feature of the day was the unexpected presence of Gov Semple, who attended the religious services at the Alpha opera house, and accompanied boys in blue to the cemetery and witnessed the decoration of the graves

AT WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, May 31—Memorial day was generally observed Services took place at the grove of Baker school. Hon John B Allen made the address

SPORTING NOTES

FEATHERWEIGHT SLOGGING

MINNEAPOLIS, May 30—No event since the Sullivan and Cardiff fight has caused so much interest as the fight between Tommy Warren, of Louisville champion featherweight pugilist, and Tommy Danforth, of New York, at the Washington rink to night It has been an open question which is the better man, and they are so nearly matched in size and weight that a contest between them depends entirely on pugilistic ability Warren is a quarter of an inch taller than Danforth while the latter is a little broader across the shoulders than Warren. The men were weighed this morning Warren registering 118¼ pounds and Danforth 117¼. The articles of agreement called for a fifteen round contest with two ounce gloves Queensberry rules the man having the best of the fight at the end to be declared winner the fight to be for a purse of $ 00 and entire gate receipts winner to take all After several preliminary set tos the two principals appeared Warren was seconded by Patsy Cardiff and John Donaldson, and Danforth by John P Clow and Daniel Needham Both men appeared in perfect condition and when time was called responded promptly for the first round For ten rounds the men were pretty evenly matched and it was give and take, with the odds, if anything, in favor of Warren The last three rounds Danforth was plainly beaten, but fought bravely to the end, when he was laid out for good by a blow on the jugular.

OPENING DAY AT JEROME PARK

NEW YORK, May 30—The biggest crowd that Jerome park ever held gathered to-day at the opening of the spring meeting Fully 20,000 people were present. The weather was cloudy and the track fast. The first race, five furlongs, Heggin's Ichi Ban won, Pampero second, Patrocles third, time 1 01¼, which is very fast.

Mile and one sixteenth handicap—Persia won, Buffalo second, Nellie Van third time, 1 52

The Fordham handicap, mile and a quarter, was won by Oriflamme, a California bred horse, War Eagle second, Stonebuck third, time, 1 46¼

Three-year-olds, mile—Hanover won, Stockton second, Belvidier third time, 1 46½

Three-quarters mile—Young Duke won, Blue Lite second, Petticoat third time, 1 18 The rider of Blue Lite made complaint of a foul against Young Duke, which the judges allowed It disqualified Young Duke, and Placed Blue Lite first, Petticoat second

Steeple chase, full course—Mystic won, Disturbance second, Abraham third time not given

OPENING RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, May 30—The Brighton Beach Race Association began its season at the Beach course to-day, there being a large attendance The first races, five furlongs, Bellringer won, Hotey second, Rosa [illegible] third, time [illegible] Mutuals paid $71

Three-fourths mile—King Arthur won, McBowling second, Mollie Thomas third time, 1 16½

Three fourths mile—Wizard won, Tipsey second, Ariel third time 1 16¼

Three-fourths mile—Brambleton won, Ben Thompson second, Petersburg third time, 1 16½

One and one-fourth miles—Herbert won, Barnum second, Frank Wards third, time, 2 11½ Mutuals paid $118 20

Seven furlongs—Adonis won Susie Forbes second, Lord Beaconsfield third time, 1 30½

LATONIA PARK RACES

LATONIA, May 30—Owing to a heavy rain the track was almost in a dangerous condition, and slow attendance small The first race six furlongs, Pat Daly won, Vivian second, Billy Smith third time, 1 23¾

Six furlongs—Lakewood won, Faith Thompson, second, Lea third time 1 23¾

Six furlongs—Gov Roberts won, Tony Pastor second, Brilliant third time, 1 23¼

Colts and geldings, two-year olds, five furlongs—Santolene won, Autocrat second Cast steel third time, 1 08

For maidens, three year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—Lottie Wall won, Galatea second Overton third time, 1 34½

For three-year olds that have not won at this meeting, one mile—Voltigeur won, Rose second, Luke Alexander third time, 1 50

For three-year olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Kaloolah won, Elgin second, Wanderoo third time, 1 55

BASEBALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—Athletics 5, Louisville 2.

PITTSBURG, May 30—Philadelphia 3, Pittsburg 1

BOSTON, May 30—Detroit 2 Boston 1

BROOKLYN, May 30—Brooklyn 7, St Louis 8

CLEVELAND, May 30—Cleveland 10, Metropolitans 1

NEW YORK, May 30—New York 11, Chicago 12.

WASHINGTON May 30—Morning game—Indianapolis 1, Washington 8 Afternoon—Indianapolis 4 Washington 5

PITTSBURG, May 30—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 6

CLEVELAND, May 30—Metropolitans 18, Cleveland 2

BALTIMORE May 30—Cincinnati 2, Baltimore 1

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—Louisville 6, Athletics 8

NEW YORK May 30—Chicago 3 New York 9 St Louis 9 Brooklyn 3

BOSTON, May 30 Detroit 3 Boston 4

CHURCH CONVENTIONS

THE BAPTISTS

MINNEAPOLIS, May 30—The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society met this morning and listened to an address by Mrs. J N Crouse, president of the western branch.

The Baptist Missionary Union has agreed to hold their anniversary in Cincinnati next year, if an invitation is extended by that city Dr Henry M King has been selected to deliver the anniversary sermon

THE PRESBYTERIANS

OMAHA, May 30—The Presbyterian assembly adjourned this morning to meet in Philadelphia the third Thursday in May of next year

FRENCH CABINET MAKING.

GEN SAUSSIER RESIGNS

PARIS, May 30,—It is reported that President Grevy, in order to avoid the certain defeat of the new ministry on any important issue will close the session of the chamber of deputies on June 15 At a meeting of the cabinet as first constituted, Gen. Saussier announced his intention of withdrawing the military bill. His colleagues opposed such action on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the country, but Gen Saussier insisted on withdrawing the bill, and was obliged to surrender the war portfolio

ANOTHER OFFICE REJECTED

A meeting of ministers was held to-day at President Grevy's residence Final completion of the cabinet is not yet entirely settled M Heredia has rejected the portfolio of minister of public works Henceforth this department will be combined with the department of commerce

THE COMPLETE CABINET

PARIS, May 30—It is officially stated that President Grevy has signed the commissions of the following cabinet Rouvier, premier and minister of finance and of posts and telegraph Fallieres, interior Flourens, foreign affairs Spuller, public instruction Mazeau, justice Gen Ferron, war Barbey marine Dautresme, public works P Barbe, agriculture

Spring is rapidly going Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off.

THE EAST.

Gaudaur Defeats Hanlan at Calumet Lake.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF REFORMERS

Scenes at the Close of the National Drill—Cleveland Catches Fish—Crime and Disaster—Sporting Notes.

CHICAGO, May 30—Jacob Gaudaur to day defeated Ned Hanlan, the great ex-champion oarsman, in the race for the championship of America and $5000 in a three mile pull on Calumet lake When the two men first came out on the course the water was a little rough but this had no deterring influence and the start was made with promptness Hanlan was at once a trifle in the lead, pulling short, quick strokes, forty two per minute Gaudaur kept close to him, with a long, steady sweep, about thirty eight per minute Gradually Hanlan forged ahead, and at the end of the initial mile was fully a length in advance Before the turn was reached the wind suddenly freshened and rain began to pour The lake was soon lumpy from end to end, and the downpour was almost blinding Hanlan turned first two lengths ahead time, 10 02 He was pulling about thirty five strokes per minute, and in rounding to Gaudaur struck about the same gait. Hanlan kept well in front till entering the third mile, when he commenced to flag His stroke became uneven, and rowing seemed to require a great exertion Gaudaur was rowing magnificently at the same long, steady sweep, but faster He soon passed Hanlan, and at first one, then another, and at last three lengths between them could be seen Hanlan then made a tremendous spurt for a very short time, but could not stand the pace He lay back an instant and, glancing over his shoulder, saw himself beaten Gaudaur was six lengths away from him Gaudaur then slacked his speed and passed the stand an easy winner by four lengths time, 20 29 It was a fine performance under the adverse conditions After the race Hanlan said he did not think the best man won, although he acknowledged himself fairly beaten He claimed to have been suffering from severe cold, which told on him at a critical time. Gaudaur said it was the hardest race he ever rowed Hanlan gets 40 per cent of $3500, which were the gate receipts.

BEAT THE RECORD

The figures 20 29 were taken from the president of the Farragut Club, who was understood to be timekeeper The time of the referee's boat, however, agrees that the three miles was made in 19 30 This has been declared official Gaudaur, therefore, broke the record of the best previous time, being his own against Teemer over the same course, 19 4, though it is announced that Hanlan also broke the previous record, having finished in 19 34 His backer says he will send Hanlan to Australia, and if he defeats Beach will once more pit him against Gaudaur

ROSS AND HOSMER MUCH SWIFTER.

NEW YORK, May 30—Wallace Ross and George Hosmer rowed a single skull near Flushing this evening The announcements were for a three mile race for $1500 The start was made in choppy water There were three turns, and the announcement was made by the judges that the first half was made in 7½ minutes On the first turn Ross fouled both Hosmer and the stake-boat, but secured the lead and held it to the end, winning by two feet, in what was announced as 14 05 The judges were not in position to see the finish, and a man in a boat told them about the time that was correct. The explanation of this phenomenal time [illegible] measurement of the course

THE NATIONAL DRILL.

Disgusting Southern Chivalry—Talmage's "Military" Sermon

CHICAGO, May 30—A special from Washington says There are a great many queer things about the national drill, which drew to a close this evening In the first place, there was a decided lack of harmony between the Northern and Southern men in camp The companies of the North made no protest whatever because the committee in charge of the arrangements allowed colored troops to participate in competitions and parades. The Southern companies on the other hand, have growled about this ever since they came here. First the Vicksburg Southerns and Memphis Zouaves withdrew from the parade on Wednesday because a colored company was in the ranks. Yesterday these same companies were drilling on the drill grounds after the sermon of the Rev Mr Talmage and just before the hour for dress parade when the Washington Light Infantry and National Rifles entered the grounds They were followed by a colored Infantry company Just as soon as the men from the South saw the colored men they marched from the field and did not return during the parade The officers in charge of the parade were disgusted with this new exhibition of alleged pride, and the remarks which they passed were anything but complimentary Even in camp the Southern men showed the same spirit. Those officers whose companies were assigned to battalions commanded by Northern officers expressed their resentment by refusing to obey orders issued to them

Another queer thing about this drill was the programme for yesterday An immense cloth sign displayed on the grounds bore the legend "Sunday—Grand Military Sermon by Rev DeWitt Talmage at 3 P M followed by a sacred concert by the Marine band Dress parade at 5 P M

At first the committee advertised that all this would be free, and the advertisement was never changed In consequence fully 10 000 were present, but each and every one of them was compelled to pay 25 cents for admission to the grounds and 25 cents more for a seat The military portion of the sermon was a fizzle Each soldier not a commissioned officer was compelled to pay a quarter for admission and naturally there were very few soldiers present The affair of the sermon was a big financial card for the drill It probably netted not less than $5000 and in that respect was as fortunate for the committee as a session of a circus would have been.

Individual drill—First, Private H G Stocks San Antonio Rifles, gold medal and $100 second, First Sergeant C I Conrad, Company B Washington Light Infantry, silver medal and $75 third, First Sergeant J P Wagner, Company A, Louisville Legion, bronze medal and $50

In addition to the list of prizes announced to be awarded by the board, the executive committee bestowed upon the First Light Battery of Wisconsin, a gold and silver medal for proficiency in saber drill, and a silver medal to the Louisville Legion drum corps, for proficiency in music and movement.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

WASHINGTON, May 30—The prizes in the national drill were distributed this afternoon Gen P H Sheridan distributing them to the winners. They were as follows

Company Prizes—First, Lomax Rifles, $5000 second, Company D, First Minnesota, $2500 third Belknap Rifles of Texas, $1100 fourth, National Rifles, of Washington, $1000 fifth, San Antonio, Texas, Rifles, $500

Battalion Prizes—First, Washington Light Infantry, $3000 second, Louisville, Ky, Legion $1500

Light Artillery Prizes—First, Indianapolis Light Artillery, $1500 second, Milwaukee Light Battery, $1000

Zouave prizes—First, Chicago Zouaves, $1000 second, Memphis Merchants, $700

Cadet prizes—First Michigan Military Academy, $1000 second, Maryland Agricultural College, $750

Regimental prize to First Regiment of Virginia, only competing regiment, stand of colors and silver and bronze medals to officers Machine gun prize, to Battery A, Ohio silver trophy $ 0 Battery A, Louisville Legion, second, $750

TARIFF REFORM

The Administration to Present a Bill Agreeable to All Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—A Washington dispatch to the Times says Secretary Fairchild is seriously contemplating a movement, with the approbation of the president and his colleagues, looking to the concentration of the democrats in the house of representatives and senate upon measures of tariff reduction. After the experience of the past two congresses the president is convinced that but one course remains open to the democratic party and that is formulate a bill, in consultation with such men as Randall and Carlisle and others who represent the positions of democratic sentiment on the subject, for the purpose of bringing them together upon some common ground of agreement. The president has seen for some time that an issue will be made on the tariff, and has urged that it would be more sagacious to get to work at once and prepare a bill to be submitted to congress as a measure of the administration's policy than to let the question continue to play havoc as a fire brand in the ranks of the party

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE FAT FISHERMAN CATCHES TAME TROUT.

SARANAC LAKE HOUSE, May 30—President Cleveland rose this morning ate breakfast at 8 and went with Col. Lamont and Dr Bosman down to the lake to troll for trout, but more was caught by others of the party After dinner President and Mrs Cleveland, Col and Mrs. Lamont, Dr and Mrs. Rosman, and Riddle of Saranac Inn, drove in a buckboard seventeen miles to Roy Brook house to try brook trout fishing Trout preserves opened early to give the president a chance to try fishing before the fish have seen fly Just before sunset the president cast his flies, and when he came into supper he proudly exhibited a catch of handsome speckled trout. President and Mrs. Cleveland are in excellent health

THE MURDERED NEBRASKA EDITOR.

OMAHA, May 30—E L. Richardson who shot and killed O B Willard at Loup City Friday is in the St. Paul, Nebraska, jail, which is guarded with an extra force to prevent mob violence. Deceased was a prominent man among the editors and considerable of a politician He began the newspaper business on the Shelby county, Mo, Herald In 1875 he went to California and began publication of the [illegible] at Santa Monica He remained in California five years part of which time he was on the staff of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and afterward on the Chronicle He returned to Nebraska in 1880, and contributed largely to Senator Paddock's election by the legislature last winter

HEAPS OF GOLD

FORT SMITH, Ark May 30—A report from the Golden City mining region, received tonight, brings glowing accounts of rich gold fields in that vicinity Rich placer claims are located and said to extend for six miles Assays to-day from quartz mines show from $36 to $ per ton free smelting gold Large quantities of gray copper is found in the mines, and many capitalists from this city are investigating these The promise is of great results.

AN OFFICIAL IN PRISON.

GALVESTON, May 30—A special to the News from Eagle Pass, Tex., says It is reported that Garcia Golan governor of the state of Coahuila has been arrested and imprisoned by order of President Diaz, pending an investigation into certain charges against him in relation to his alleged action regarding the killing of several soldiers by a band of smugglers from Santa Rosa

A CYCLONE'S FURY

CLEVELAND O, May 30—A special from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, reports that a cyclone passed over that place between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, doing great damage to trees, fences, etc. The spire of the Catholic church, which was fully 100 feet high, was blown over and the front of the church wrecked. No particulars are yet obtainable

SENATOR SHERMAN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 30.—Senator Sherman spent the day here quietly and this evening attended an informal reception at the Union League Club There was no speech making

HIGH LICENSE VETOED IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N Y, May 30—Gov Hill has vetoed the Vedder high license bill passed by the late legislature

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CLEVELAND WANTS NO EXTRA SESSION

NEW YORK, May 30—The World's Washington special says The pressure in favor of an extra session of congress as early as October has gained such headway that it is thought the president will be forced to yield to the wishes of the party leaders Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild have been opposed to the extra session idea To a congressman who called at the White house last week to urge the president to call congress together in October, Cleveland said he would do it if the congressman would agree to get congress to adjourn and get out of Washington before the hot weather sets in next year In addition to the expense of an extra session another reason that has had considerable weight in influencing Cleveland against calling congress together in October is that he will have his hands full for next year, and does not care to have congress here any longer than is absolutely necessary

TRYING TO OUST BLAKENEY

WASHINGTON, May 30—Advices have been received from San Francisco to the effect that efforts are being made to secure the removal of Superintendent Blakeney of the life-saving service on the Pacific coast. The charges preferred Blakeney denies and requests that he shall not be removed until given a hearing.

THE GRAVE OF LOGAN

WASHINGTON, May 30—The services at the tomb of Gen Logan in Rock Creek cemetery were picturesque and interesting The Logan Guard of Honor had charge of the services, and were assisted by suggestions from Mrs. Logan. Such a profusion of floral tributes has rarely been seen

CASUALTIES

A BRICK BLOCK TUMBLES

[illegible] May [illegible]—About noon to-day a three story brick building on North Third street collapsed and seven men are supposed to be buried in the ruins Several men, sitting near windows saved themselves by jumping The work of digging, for those buried under the building is already begun, and one man has been taken from the debris badly crushed, but still living

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

HUNTINGTON W Va May 30—About 10 o'clock this morning the boiler on the elevator at the foot of Twentieth street exploded killing T H Reece, John Kelly and W M Albertson, and badly injuring five others besides slightly hurting a dozen or more others

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

CORTLAND N Y, May 30—A boiler in the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company's establishment exploded this morning burying a number of men in the ruin One man is already dead, two more are fatally injured, and two seriously so

MEXICO

SUNDAY'S EARTHQUAKE

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), May 30—Reports coming from various points in the southern part of the republic show the earthquake of Sunday morning was felt very generally It is universally stated that a shock was felt at Jalapa, Cordova, Esperanza, Tehuacan, Puebla and Oaxaca. It has been ascertained that an aqueduct here cracked in some places, and the curious phenomenon reported of water being first heated and afterward cooled. Confirming evidence has been received of sulphurous gases perceptibly at various points.

NO MORE EARTHQUAKES

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30—Up to 10 o'clock this morning no second shock of earthquake has been experienced The earthquake shock has created fresh alarm about the safety of roofs on buildings of great age

SCOTLAND

SIXTY TWO CORPSES

EDINBURGH, May 30—Search for the bodies of the miners who lost their lives by the explosion in the Udston coal pit still continues. Sixty two bodies have thus far been recovered.

SUDDEN DEATH

EUGENE CITY, May 31—Mrs Maggie Rapp, daughter of John Brandt, superintendent of the Oregon & California road, died suddenly yesterday at Roseburg The remains are on the train to arrive at Portland this morning

Shining in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coralline
See those teeth untarnished
White as the back and front
Yes by the fragrant SOZODONT,
May beauty's mouth be garnished!

PACIFIC COAST.

A Destructive Fire Sweeps Over Santa Cruz.

THE UNION PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Arizona Visited by Earthquakes—Fourth of July at Tacoma—Bridget Gallagher in Trouble—Racing at Eugene.

FIRE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Four Hotels and Considerable Other Property Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—A report has reached here of an extensive and serious conflagration at Santa Cruz. The Ocean house and other hotels are reported on fire. Telegraph communication with the city was cut off at 4 o'clock.

SANTA CRUZ, May 30.—Fire broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a Chinese wash house on the lower plaza. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the building adjoining. To add to the danger, the water was partially turned off, and the fire department had great difficulty in feeding the engines. The people turned out to assist the department, and the fire was under control in about an hour. The Swanton house, the Capellis hotel, the Santa Cruz house, the Swiss hotel, two livery stables, two laundries and five dwellings were destroyed by the flames. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

PATRIOTIC TACOMA.

Great Doings Projected for the Fourth—The Yukon Indian Trouble.

TACOMA, May 30.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have added $1200 to the Fourth of July fund, with the Tacoma Land Company yet to hear from. The committee on programme have so far agreed upon the following arrangements. Prize contests: Best directed infantry company, $500, $300 and $250; hose race, $300, $125, $100 and $50; hook and ladder contest, $200 and $100; rifle teams, $865, apportioned to winners in sums from $10 to $200. The decorations of the city are expected to be profuse and gorgeous. The city has awarded $25 and $50 for the two best decorated buildings. The great parade takes place on the morning of the Fourth. A numerous jubilee choir is being organized from the best talent on the Sound, and the orator will be selected by Vice-President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railroad, from the famous speakers of the East. Nothing is to be left undone for the entertainment and comfort of the thousands of visitors expected on that day.

Gov. Semple arrived in the city Saturday on the steamer Fleetwood from Olympia. He remains in town until to-morrow, when he visits Puyallup, Sumner and Orting, on the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad. The next day he will visit the coal mines of Carbonado, leaving for Seattle on the morning of the 2d, where he delivers the annual address at the commencement exercises of the Territorial University. The governor expects to visit Port Townsend and other ports on the Sound before returning to Olympia.

Judge Allyn starts to-morrow for Chehalis and Vancouver.

The members of the Methodist church have chartered the steamer Olympian for an excursion from Tacoma to Port Townsend on June 11.

The marshal of Alaska in an interview today denied that there was any trouble between the Indians of Alaska and miners. The trouble occurred in the Yukon country, outside of Alaska, and was due to a dispute over the price to be paid for carrying the miners' packs, which Indians had been hired to carry into the interior. The marshal stated that Alaskan Indians were peaceable and never known to have disturbed the miners or settlers.

A cadet corps has been organized among the boys of this place, ranging from 15 to 18 years of age.

THE UNION PACIFIC TERMINUS.

The Line to be Pushed through to San Pedro.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—In railroad circles here many people seem to see in the announcement that the Union Pacific has purchased Rattlesnake island, in San Pedro bay, near Los Angeles, a transcontinental road which will ignore, or at least not terminate at San Francisco. This announcement revives a story current a few weeks ago that an agreement has been made between the Union Pacific and Burlington roads to build a road at their joint expense to [illegible] the Burlington would begin by building a line from a point on the Denver & Rio Grande across Utah to Frisco; then either or both companies jointly would undertake the construction of the road westward entering Nevada and White Pine country and striking across the country to meet the Carson & Colorado somewhere in Esmeralda county. This latter line would then form a part of the trunk line, and would be extended on a surveyed course into Inyo, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties, in this state, finally terminating at the harbor of San Pedro, on the coast.

Commenting on this project, the *Call* says editorially: "It will give the people of San Francisco pleasure to hear that Los Angeles has got a transcontinental road of its own. Every improvement in that city is a matter of congratulation here; and it is quite possible that the Union Pacific may find it practical, at least for a time, to transact its business with this city over one of the two lines of the Southern Pacific which next year will connect Los Angeles and San Francisco. When time comes that the volume of business becomes too large to be accommodated by a running arrangement the Union Pacific will probably build a line from San Pedro to this city. There is plenty of room in this state for more railroads and at the rate the southern counties are filling up with people, it looks as if there would be business for all."

THE STAGE.

San Francisco in Ecstacies over Bernhardt—Fred Warde.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Sarah Bernhardt left here to-day, having closed her two weeks engagement last night. The box receipts for the first week amounted to $19,359; for the second week, $22,035, the grand total being $41,394. Bearing in mind the fact that Edwin Booth did not play on Sunday evenings, the taking of the French actress are about equal to those of the American tragedian. Bernhardt is or ought to be amply pleased with such a result. It is understood she has been liberal in donations to various local charities, particularly those which are intended to benefit her needy "compatriots." People here seem to have grown more enthusiastic over her the longer she stayed, the last night of her stay being a veritable ovation.

Gillette's American melo-drama of "Held by the Enemy" was produced this evening at the Baldwin with a strong cast. The audience was quite large and fairly appreciative. The play promises well for a prosperous run.

A dramatization of "She" will shortly be produced at the Tivoli, with James O'Burrows in the leading male part. The "She" has not been announced.

Mrs. Langtry follows "Held by the Enemy" at the Baldwin, and an English melo-drama entitled "Humanity" follows Langtry.

The Alcazar will play "Harbor Lights" one week longer, and then take it to Los Angeles. Gus Williams will follow "Harbor Lights."

Fred Warde has been playing in interior cities since his Baldwin engagement, and is doing well. The company go to Portland this week, thence East over the Northern Pacific.

EXCURSIONS EAST.

Extraordinary Competition for Passenger Business—"Observation Cars."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Excursions to the East are now being advertised by all the transcontinental lines except the Atlantic & Pacific. They are being openly announced, there being no longer any fear on the part of "outside agents" that General Passenger Agent Goodman, of the Southern Pacific Company will take measures to prevent them from engaging in business. The fight between rival lines for this business has led to the virtual giving of cut rates to east-bound excursionists. Of course the tariff is not reduced for excursionists, for to give them a rate not afforded to the regular passengers would be a violation of interstate law. Where the cutting actually comes in is the accommodations promised and given to excursionists as an attraction to patronize. Competition in this line has never gone so far before as now. One line promises "free observation cars," another "free reclining chair cars," and all guarantee "fast express time." Agents are studying up special advantages," and an innovation in the way of free dining cars is promised for the near future. What surprises all agents is the fact that the Atlantic & Pacific has held aloof from this class of competition out of San Francisco. It appears to be the intention of the projectors of the excursions over the other lines to keep up the war, as parties are advertised as far ahead as the middle of September.

MONTANA.

$10,000 WORTH OF GROUND-SQUIRRELS.

HELENA, May 30.—The last territorial legislature amended the existing law regulating the bounty paid for killing pestiferous animals, and among other changes added a bounty of 5 cents for each ground-squirrel. During the past two months capture of this species of rodent has become an important industry, and the territorial treasury has already paid out over $10,000 in bounties for ground-squirrels. The matter, which was at first regarded as a joke, has become a serious question, as only a few counties in the territory are yet heard from. It is thought likely that an extra session of the legislature will be necessary to prevent total depletion of the territorial treasury.

A PROSPECTIVE TREATY.

The Door Still Open—What Hurries the Chinese Hither.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Mail from the Orient received here to-day, contains the following, among other news:

The Hong Kong *Mail* of April 29 says: "Doubts are entertained concerning the measures which may be taken to further restrict or altogether prohibit the admission of Chinese into the United States. It appears to have exercised a marked influence upon passenger traffic to California. During the last two months there have arrived here in the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental steamers, five steamers, only 845 Chinese passengers from California, while during the same period there have departed for San Francisco, in six steamers of these companies, no less than 5095 Chinese passengers. All excepting a very small percentage of these outward passengers are the possessors of certificates, and a certain proportion of these large numbers of departures may be natives returning to states after a New Year's visit to the Middle Kingdom. At the same time there can be little doubt but that the cautious and far-seeing celestials, fearing that the treaty now being negotiated by Colonel Denby, at Peking, may materially curtail the facilities of immigration into the United States, are now taking time by the forelock and hurrying forward to get in before the door is closed. Those only who are compelled to leave the states are now taking passage homeward. The Chinese government are understood to have expressed the most perfect indifference whether immigration into the states is stopped or continued."

CALIFORNIA.

BRIDGET GALLAGHER DEFENDS HER CHARACTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Since her arrival in this city from Portland several months ago, Bridget Gallagher has attracted much notoriety. She has figured in the police court quite often on petty charges. After disposal of her case it has been her habit to provide the prisoners confined in the central station with confections of all kinds. Saturday an item appeared in the *Chronicle* which reflected slightly on her character. After it was read to her at about 9 o'clock last night, Bridget's passion became uncontrollable, and, thirsting for blood, she visited the *Chronicle* local rooms, after providing herself with a revolver. She entered the room and startled the scribes confined therein by calling for the reporter who wrote the article. The fighter of the office was temporarily absent, and E. A. Phillips, a reporter, who denies authorship of the article in question desired to perform the functions of "heavy man." With a "no you don't," the woman flourished her revolver in a manner that seemed to say that only by blood could she be revenged. Before she could use her weapon she was ejected by several of the reporters who laid hands upon her. On complain of Mr. Phillips she was arrested at 1:30 this morning on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

DR. LINDSLEY'S STRIKING VIEWS.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association held this morning, Dr. Lindsley, late of Portland, read a paper on "The Evangelization of Cities," and the paper proved so interesting and the thoughts contained therein so striking that the association continued until next meeting its consideration, and the doctor was requested at that time to amplify and add to what he had already said. Some of his thoughts were: "To accomplish much here the sympathy and co-operation of the churches must be enlisted. Their sessions should be enlarged, so as to introduce younger men into elderships. Every parish should be districted, and each division placed in charge of a committee, one member of which should be a woman," and here the doctor took occasion to say that he was decidedly and strongly in favor of a revival of the long neglected office of deaconess. Frequent reports and reviews should be laid before the sessions. Special provision should be made for seating strangers in the churches. The episcopal oversight of the presbytery, especially in the matter of organizing new churches and erecting houses of worship, should be more fully exercised.

DISCHARGING UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES.

[illegible] say to-morrow: Vice-President Potter, of the Union Pacific, is trying to show the stockholders of that line how cheaply he can run the operating department. He is introducing a new system of economy in the general offices of the company by which about one-third of the present force is to be "let out." Fifty men in the freight auditor's department, including Auditor Davis himself, are to be dismissed. No requests for resignations have yet been sent to this city, and it is hardly likely that there will be, as the force here is a small, though capable one. It would seem that the order is far-reaching, however, going clear to the antipodes, as Union Pacific Agent Hibbard at Melbourne will vacate his office on July 1.

KISSANE'S TROUBLES COMMENCING.

It has been learned that William Kissane has not fled to British Columbia, but that he is still at his ranch in Sonoma county. A subpena has been served on him in the case of the Chemical National bank of New York against William Kissane, alias William K. Rodgers, an action commenced to recover on certain alleged forged notes in possession of the bank. It is stated that other suits similar in character will be commenced.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

SAN DIEGO, May 30.—A barn belonging to Alexander Bellar was struck by lightning last night at Encientas, about thirty miles from this city, and with contents was burned to the ground. The building was a new one and cost about $2000. It contained 100 tons of hay and all the farming implements of the ranch. It was insured for $700.

SHIPPING.

Arrived: Steamer State of California, Portland, steamer Walla Walla, Seattle. Sailed: Steamer Columbia, Portland; steamer San Pedro, Tacoma; ship Spartan, Seattle.

FISHERMEN TO STRIKE.

The Fish Market Journeymen's Union have decided to ask for fewer hours of labor and no Sunday work. If not granted, the fishmen, who number about 300, will strike.

CLOSING THE GAP.

Passenger trains on the California & Oregon will run to Coles, beginning Wednesday.

STATE DISPATCHES

RACING AT EUGENE.

EUGENE CITY, May 30.—An immense crowd attended the races this afternoon. The horses entered for the first race were three-year-olds, as follows: Kitty Wells, Salem, owned by Lute Savage; Glencoe, Eugene, by Bob Field; Modle Dugger, Eugene, by Dick Hayes; Bessie T, Eugene, by P. Stuart. Kittie Wells won the two first heats. The first purse was $75, and Kitty Wells won it with but little effort, Glencoe second money, $25, and Modle Dugger made a close third, while Bessie T was distanced.

The next and last was a quarter mile race, free for all. The following horses took part: Kitty Winters, Occolona and Lingo. First purse $10, second $20, third $10. Kitty Winters took first money, Occolona second, Lingo third. Heavy betting was done on both races, but quiet was maintained throughout the afternoon, and everything passed smoothly. Several interesting races will occur to-morrow.

HURT BY A FALLING TREE.

ALBANY, May 30.—Lewis Jones, while cutting ties on the Oregon Pacific railroad a few miles east of Albany, was caught by a falling tree today, breaking his left leg and inflicting other injuries. He will probably recover.

DEATH OF AN ASTORIAN.

ASTORIA, May 30.—Dr. John O'Brien, an old and well known resident of this city, died this morning at St. Mary's hospital, of paralysis, aged 57 years.

EARTHQUAKE NEWS.

IN ARIZONA—A DRY CYCLONE.

NOGALES, A. T., May 30.—There was a pretty severe shock of earthquake here this afternoon at about 1 o'clock, which in its severity created much excitement, though no damage was done. Ten minutes afterward there was another shock, but it was very light. Last evening a terrific dry cyclone visited this city. It came from the mountains on the east side of the town and swept away a great many Mexican jackals and unroofed several more substantial buildings. There was no one injured severely.

AT EL PASO.

EL PASO, Tex., May 30.—A light shock of earthquake was felt here to-day at 12:30 P. M. A good many of our citizens evacuated their buildings.

A LITTLE SHOCK AT BENSON.

BENSON, A. T., May 30.—Another severe shock of earthquake occurred at 11:55 this morning, causing considerable alarm, but no damage.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

APPOINTMENT.

WALLA WALLA, May 30.—A. Reeves Ayres, of this city, has been appointed district clerk by Judge Allyn. Mr. Ayres is an old resident of unimpeachable character, and held a similar position previously.

ENGLAND.

THE THISTLE A POOR FOURTH.

LONDON, May 30.—The forty-five mile yacht race off Harwich was won by the Irex in 4 hours and 17 minutes; the Wendur finished in 4:35; the Genesta in 4:35; the Thistle in 4:52; the Neptune in 5:02; the Syble in 5:34.

DAN MANNING'S TRAVELS.

LONDON, May 30.—Daniel Manning left Bournemouth for Liverpool to-day. He is well.

THE BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 30.—Howell won the bicycle championship at Wolverhampton to-day.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, May 30.—The *Osservatore Romano* interprets the pope's utterance in his allocution as meaning that no reconciliation is possible between the Vatican and the Quirinal without restitution of the pope's temporal power. Well-informed circles declare that the *Osservatore Romano* echoes the feeling only of the intransigeant party of the Vatican. The *Reforma*, government organ, says that reconciliation is only a question of time, and that Italy can wait calmly.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL OF THE THEATER VICTIMS.

PARIS, May 30.—Services over the remains of the victims recovered from the ruins of the Opera Comique were held to-day in the cathedral of Notre Dame. The edifice was filled with an immense throng, including many distinguished persons. Many in the crowd wept audibly. Two hundred thousand persons lined the route to the cemetery. The procession was half a mile long. The remains were buried in the cemetery at Pontin. Goblet and Berthelot delivered orations at the graves.

CABLE NOTES.

The steamer Fulda has arrived at Southampton.

The metalworkers' strike in Belgium is extending. New dynamite outrages are reported.

AUSTRIA.

A WICKED POSTAL CLERK.

VIENNA, May 30.—A postal clerk named Zolovski has absconded with registered letters containing bank notes to the amount of $75,000.

PERU.

THE SPANISH PRETENDER.

LIMA, May 30.—Don Carlos de Bourbon of Spain, traveling incognito under the title of the Count de Breu, has arrived here.

SOME POPULAR PHRASES.

Where they Originate and What they Signify—An Interesting List.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Pigeon English.—This term, used to designate the *lingua franca* which passes current between the English-speaking people and the Chinese, is said to be a corruption of "business English," the word "pigeon" being the nearest approach that a Chinaman can make to the pronunciation of the English word "business."

Nickname.—A nickname, though usually defined as a term of contempt, reproach or sport, was originally only a surname. The word is derived from the old English word eke-name, meaning additional name. The phrase "an eke-name" was soon corrupted into a "nickname," and the term came to be applied exclusively to familiar, sportive or derisive appellation. Beauclerk, Pantagenet, Lightfoot, Swift, Strongarm (afterwards changed to Armstrong), and a host of others were all eke-names, or sobriquets, once expressive of peculiar and individual characteristics. The "eke" of a beehive is the piece added to the bottom to enlarge the hive.

Neck or Nothing—Desperate. A racing phrase; to win by a neck or to be nowhere, i. e., not counted at all because unworthy of notice. The phrase sprang into existence on the Kentucky turf. Two racers, well or evenly matched as to speed, were contestants for a large purse. The owner of one said to his jockey: "Leave the black mare (the rival in the match) at the quarter pole, if possible. If you can't do that, [illegible] it be neck or nothing." When the race came off, the two horses trotted so evenly that the mare was only beaten by a neck's length, which circumstance gave rise to the phrase "neck or nothing."

To Work a Street, Etc.—The word "work," in a slangy sense, is commonly used by the police and among low sporting men and thieves in signification of to plan or lay down and execute any course of action, to perform anything; "to work the bulls," to get rid of false crown pieces (London thieves' slang); "to work the oracles," to succeed, by maneuvering, to concert a wily plan, to victimize—a possible reference to the stratagems and bribes used to corrupt the Delphic oracle and cause it to deliver a favorable response. "To work a street or neighborhood" among street venders and hawkers is to try at each house to sell all one can or to bawl so that every housewife may know what is to be sold. The general plan is to wheel a barrow or drive a cart a short distance and then to stop and cry. The term implies thoroughness; "to work a street well" is a common saying with a coster.

Blue Noses.—An additional explanation of the phrase "Blue Noses" to that given some time ago in this column is that in New Brunswick, according to a *Globe-Democrat* correspondent, the term quoted is used only to designate a descendant of the old "Blue Bloods," or Tories, who, after the first war with England, in loyalty to King George, left Boston and settled on the St. John river and along the shores of the Bay of Fundy. In Massachusetts the descendants of the old Tories are still called "Blue Bloods," and it was to distinguish between them and their relatives in the provinces that the term "Blue Nose" came to be used. From the same authority it is learned that the potato took its name from the people, not vice versa, as previously stated. "The true name for it at home (New Brunswick)," says the correspondent alluded to, "is 'Early Blue,' and the Yankees cut the 'Early' off and put the 'Nose' on as a short way of advertising the potato's residence."

Dogs-Day Weather.—The dog-days took their name from the fact that the ancients supposed Sirius (the dog-star) when in popular language it "rises" at the same time with the sun, had a perceptible influence on the canine race. The "heliacal" or rising (that is, rising at the same apparent time as the sun) of Sirius is a very indefinite phenomenon. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the sun and Sirius have the same degree of right ascension (which is equivalent, no doubt, to "rising together") about twelve days later than they did at the time of the Pharaohs. It is impossible that they should both rise at the same time above the horizon, as the sun has receded to nearly 23 deg. north, and Sirius has nearly 17 deg. south inclination. What was meant was doubtless that both had the same right ascension. This would now bring the date of the dog-days to the period lying between July 21 and August 24, but the English almanacs put it from July 11 to August 11. The later period in this latitude is most celebrated for that oppressive, damp and "sticky" atmosphere called dog-day weather.

Don't Give a Damn.—Col. Yule, in his very curious "Anglo-Indian Glossary," gives the origin of this profanely sounding phrase as follows: "Dam—Hindostanee; originally an actual copper coin. The tendency of denominations of coins is always to sink in value. Dumri is common enough for the infinitesimal in coin, and one has often heard a Briton in India say: 'No! I won't give a damree' with but a vague notion what a damri meant, as in Scotland we have heard, 'I won't give a *plack*,' though certainly the speaker could never have stated the value of that ancient coin. And this leads to the suggestion that a like expression, often heard from coarse talkers in England as well as in India, originated in the latter country, and that whatever profanity there may be in the animus there is none in the etymology, when such a one blurts out 'I don't care a dam!' *i. e.*, in other words, 'I don't care a brass farthing!' If the gentle reader deems this a far-fetched suggestion, let us back it by a second. We find in Chaucer: '—ne raught he not a *kers*,' which means, he recked not a '*cress*,' (*ae flocci quidem*), an expression which is found also in Piers Plowman: 'Wisdom and witte nowe is not worth a *kerse*.' And this, we doubt not, has given rise to that other vulgar expression, 'I don't care a curse,' curiously parallel in its corruption to that in illustration of which we quote."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 6500; stronger; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,500; slow, 5@10c lower; rough and mixed, $4 45@4 90, packing and shipping, $4 80@5; light, $4 45@4 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 2000; stronger; natives, $3 50@4 65; western, $3 40@4 50; Texans, $2 75@4 15.

* * * * Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Steinbach's bonanza sale of summer underwear commences to-day.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Usual Tribute to the Honored Dead by Portland Citizens.

Exercises at the Cemeteries and the Tabernacle; Fine Oration by Capt. Woodruff—General Suspension of Business.

A Memorial Day celebration is the counterpart of the celebration the year before, and in Portland yesterday there was no exception to the rule. Business was generally suspended, flags on public and private buildings were displayed at half mast, and good order prevailed throughout the city. The weather was perfect. A refreshing breeze from the north and the west prevailed all the afternoon, in pleasing contrast with Sunday's heat, and a more comfortable day to spend in the open air could not be imagined.

AT THE CEMETERIES.

At 10 o'clock George Wright post No. 1, Garfield post No. 2, and Lincoln post No. 4, G. A. R., assembled at Second and Morrison streets and proceeded to Lone Fir and St. Mary's cemeteries to decorate soldiers' graves. At East Portland they were joined by Sumner post No. 12 and Phil Kearney post No. 25. Col. M. L. Olmstead, department commander, acted as grand marshal, Col. Harrington as officer of the day, and Rev. T. E. Clapp as chaplain.

On arriving at Lone Fir cemetery, a hollow square was formed by the various posts. Chaplain T. E. Clapp opened the exercises with a prayer, which was followed by the reading of orders and the roll of honor by Col. Harrington. The command was then dismissed and each soldier's grave marked with a flag and decorated with flowers. Besides the services at the Lone Fir and St. Mary's, a delegation was sent to River View.

THE MILITIA PARADE.

In the afternoon the First regiment of the Oregon National Guard gave a parade, marching over the route as announced in THE OREGONIAN, under command of Major Taylor. All the companies presented a handsome appearance. G Company for the first time wore havelocks, which were quite a novelty to the crowds who lined the streets along the line of march. The Portland Light Battery, under Capt. Adams, turned out in splendid numbers, furnishing horses at their own expense. Guns and arms were bright as polish could make them, and in the rich uniform the battery need not have been embarrassed to march with the artillery of any regular army. The mounted men kept the alignment very well indeed. Capt. Adams has every reason to feel proud of his command.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

The concluding exercises of the day were held last evening at the Tabernacle. Eight o'clock was the announced hour for the commencement of the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, but they did not begin for half an hour later. By 7:30 o'clock crowds were seen streaming in all directions toward the Tabernacle, and the tide of humanity continued to flow steadily in for at least an hour. Many arrived for some time after the exercises opened. Every available seat up stairs and down found an occupant, and most of the room around the entrances was filled with persons who stood during the evening. Doors were flung wide open and the numerous windows hoisted, and through these openings the cool, refreshing night winds swept, thus rendering the temperature delightful to the immense crowd assembled. In honor of the occasion the stage was handsomely and appropriately decorated. There were several flags, banners of the posts in the city, G. A. R. symbols, evergreen festoons, and a profusion of lovely flowers. These were so tastefully arranged and distributed as to present a very picturesque scene, in which arms and military trappings predominated; and amidst the beauty of festoons and the rich fragrance of flowers, the suggestion of "grim-visaged war" cut no unimportant figure.

At 8:45 the commencement was announced by Gen. F. H. Lamb, who acted as master of ceremonies with his usual ease and efficiency.

The Dodsworth Band, under the leadership of Mr. Ralph Hoyt, rendered the opening selection which consisted of a sort of potpourri of national and familiar airs very neatly interwoven. The medley was rendered in excellent style and loudly applauded at its close.

Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor of the First Congregational church, acted as chaplain on the occasion, and offered a brief prayer.

Following this came a vocal selection, "Star Spangled Banner," rendered by Miss Grace Davey. Although the little lady was physically inadequate to master the musical difficulties of the old national anthem. Yet she sang the piece in a sweet, charming way, which won rounds of merited applause.

Gen. Lamb then appeared, and in a few appropriate remarks introduced to the audience Capt. C. A. Woodruff, the orator of the evening. In doing this Gen. Lamb gave a very short outline of the gallant and meritorious services rendered the country by Capt. Woodruff, which were highly complimentary to that officer, and gained for him a burst of enthusiastic applause when he modestly made his appearance on the stage and bowed his acknowledgements for the honors.

Capt. Woodruff's address consumed nearly an hour in its delivery. Throughout it was listened to with marked attention and an unflagging pleasure and interest. Aside from its merits as a literary effort—abounding in a recital of historical facts, anecdote, eloquence, touches of pathos and gleams of genuine humor—the address was delivered in splendid style and with forcible effect. Capt. Woodruff possesses a clear, musical voice, is an accomplished elocutionist, while his presence is such as to command and hold the attention, and his gestures easy, natural and effective. To those who heard the address it was a treat not often enjoyed. It was frequently interrupted with applause not unmingled with laughter.

CAPT. WOODRUFF'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We meet to-night to show our love and respect for the memory of the nation's dead whose sacred graves, loving and loyal hands all over our land have this day decorated with the "choicest flowers of springtime."

We honor men and women, we honor our father and mothers for the good we find in them.

We honor our government for the good we find in it, for the heroic deeds of its defenders, for that in its history which commends itself to our pride, our intelligence and love. This is patriotism, and we are more or less patriotic according to our devotion, according to the sacrifices we are willing make for our country's benefit.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he giveth his life for another.

Greater patriotism hath no man than this, that he giveth his life for his country.

Memorial day was instituted in honor of the memory of those who in their deaths gave the highest proof of patriotism. A grateful country has ordained that this day be especially devoted to perpetuating the memory and recalling the services and sacrifices of her dead sons. When the fate of this nation was trembling in the balance and the call to arms was sounded, those whom we meet to honor to-night were, like the men around you, engaged in the peaceable avocations of life, but they rose from the plane of common citizens to the noble height of patriots. They realized the privations, dangers, sacrifices that were inseparably connected with war; they knew that war meant the sundering of the dearest ties, the turning of one's back on wife, children and home, the wearisome march, the horrors of prison pen, sufferings in hospital, the life-destroying clash of contending lines, the empty sleeve, the weary crutch, all this and anguish and death; but when the life of the nation was threatened, patriotism was stronger than love of self or family and in their country's hour of danger these men, these martyrs, rallied around her flag and followed it to the death.

Four hundred thousand men,
The brave the good, the true,
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you;
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you, kind friends,
For me and you.

To this harvest of death these men went willingly forth; these martyrs of patriotism went to battle and never returned; they gave their lives, a sacrifice to the grand idea of American nationality, and Memorial day is one tribute of respect and veneration we, as loyal citizens, pay to the memory of those who are in very truth the nation's dead.

We honor and revere these men, but when we think of their heroic lives and glorious deaths, though we loved them, we cannot weep for them.

And to-night I feel that I can best honor their memory, not by eulogizing them directly, but by recounting the bloody yet heroic deeds, the hardships and sufferings, the joy and sorrow, pain and pleasure of a typical comrade who survived the conflict.

I have no desire to offend the local or political prejudices of any one; I shall not flaunt the bloody shirt—I leave that to the Davises and the Rossers—but duty to the dead comrades of my Volunteer demands the expression of no milk-and-water sentiments upon the vital questions that confronted our people from '61 to '65.

The framers of the constitution in the preamble to that instrument said that its objects were, among other things, to provide a more perfect union than could be found in a confederation of states, and to insure domestic tranquility for their posterity.

Article I said that "No state shall enter into any alliance or confederation."

Article VI says "The members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of the several states shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution."

These are earnest words, no jugglery was intended. If these words meant anything they meant that the people intended to form a *permanent* government.

If those who wore the "grey" were fighting to destroy that government, they were rebels. If those who wore the "blue" were fighting to preserve that government, they were Unionists, every loyal man must say they were in the right; their adversaries in the wrong. Men were loyal or disloyal; they upheld the government by speech and act, or they strove openly or covertly to destroy it.

I do not believe that all the credit for saving the Union belonged to our soldiers. In the vigorous language of another, "There were home voices that rammed our cannon down, edged our swords and sent our stormers shouting on their desperate way. Every man who used his brain and heart and voice and purse unselfishly in organizing victory; every maiden or wife, who ruled down her heart and let her lover go; every mother who kissed her boy with lips that quivered, and whose prayers, in simple words and few, were offered nightly for his success; these and such as these, whose moral nerve was of finest and toughest fibre, helped to gird up the sturdy loins of our volunteer for stout battle."

In its broadest sense this is a subject worthy the pen of an historian, meriting the study of statesmen. No man can do it justice in a single evening, and if, in the time allotted to me, I can fix in the minds of the young men and young women before me, who were unborn when our volunteers first hazarded the experiment to determine whether they had in them the stuff out of which true soldiers are made, some of the same patriotic spirit that animated those volunteers and succeed in bringing to the minds of the veterans here to-night vivid recollections of the time they wore the "blue" and each contributed his share to the grand work of saving this Union, I shall be content.

There were over two million volunteers, good, bad and indifferent. 150,000 of these were ninety-day men, and few ever reached the front. 200,000 waited so long for big bounties that they didn't have time to join before the war was over. We also had several hundred thousand, caught in the drag-net of the substitute brokers, they helped to swell the numbers, and that is all the help they did render. Some enlisted but soon bade farewell to comrades, homes, families, honor, and in fact to all that men hold dear, save life, and went at once—to Canada: others again (I am speaking now of malingers only,) throwing aside all hope of honor and renown, drifted in a quiet, unostentatious manner to a hospital, and never after got farther to the front than the convalescent camp or the bounty jumpers' rendezvous, then there was that conservative band known as "Coffee-coolers," evincing great presence of mind on pay day, and entire absence of—body on the field of battle.

But to-night I shall not harass these several kinds of volunteers whose only mission was, in war, to fill the quota and bring disgrace upon the soldier; in peace, by getting unearned pensions, to bring discredit upon the deserving.

The volunteer of whom I shall speak belonged to that class who hewed their way to the gulf, who at Chickamauga stood with Pap Thomas like the Rock of Gibraltar; with their brave boy Ulysses bore their banners into Donelson and Vicksburg, charged the bristling heights of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, with Sherman fought and flanked their way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and then swept on to the sea; smote Hood at Franklin and crushed him at Nashville; and was of those, who, defeated by accident at Bull Run, fought with valor on the Peninsula; almost disheartened at the second Bull Run, yet, seventeen days after swept over South Mountain, and two days later at Antietam won a victory that their leader was too slow to garner; at Fredericksburg their most desperate valor even cannot atone for the faults of their commander; defeated at Chancellorsville, they nobly swept back the flood tide of the rebellion at Gettysburg, only to be outmaneuvered at Mine Run; and after all this in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, Grant says this continent never saw more desperate fighting than these volunteers showed.

Of such material was the comrade of our dead, the volunteer of my article, and I shall try to show the spirit that animated him, and tell.

"Of bivouacs forlorn and dreary,
Of toiling marches wet and weary,
Of sufferings in the winter camp,
The picket's watch, the sentry's tramp,
The rebel volley's deadly rattle,
The cannon's roar and crash of battle."

When the news was flashed over the country that the defenders of our nation's flag had, midst the burning ruins of the fort they so nobly held, been compelled to strike their colors, all men not blinded by the pernicious doctrine of state's rights, recognized that the hour for compromise had passed. For the first time the North was awake—aroused.

Prior to that act of war we talked of concessions. The leaders of the North were willing to humble themselves in the dust to conciliate the arrogant slave power; but the sound of Sumter's guns freed us from the blighting influence of the peace-at-any-price party, and the world saw that grand, popular uprising which swept over our country from the lumber camps of Maine to the gulches of California; from the prairies of Minnesota to the mountains of Tennessee, and sent the bravest and the best, the brains and the bone and sinew of the land, on its mission of coercion.

While most of them failed to realize the immensity of the undertaking, they were determined that the laws should be enforced, rebellion put down and the Union preserved.

A distinguished Southern writer, himself a Confederate soldier, wrote: "Saviors of the Union, your cause was just. Lo, now, since twenty-five years have passed, we of the South can say it," and was taken severely to task for saying it.

I admit that the South was sincere; but right, not might, is right. The fact that we were victorious does not affect the justice of our cause, and no man who does not *now* admit our cause *was just* can be a loyal believer in our present general government.

Saudan Wolseley, officially, Gen. Sir Garnet, G. C. B. & C., etc., personally, a military fraud and charlatan, who wrote: "The fame of Gen. Stonewall Jackson will live long after Mr. Grant is forgotten," claims that future generations will place Gen. Lee on the same plane of greatness accorded to Washington.

From his standpoint he is more correct than usual, for his class have always styled Washington a rebel; but if the time ever comes when the people of this nation consider that a trusted officer, who, at the behests of his state, used his great abilities in an attempt to destroy the government, merely that human slavery might be protected, represents the highest type of American patriotism it will be after another and successful rebellion.

These volunteers knew then as we know now that their cause was just; they enlisted knowing that it meant trials, sacrifices and dangers.

These men fought for peace—enduring peace—for the whole country; plain heroes, "who make some conscience of what they do," full of manhood, but with no love for bloodshed, conquest or conflict. They saw their duty clear and did it well.

The call for troops was received with inexpressible satisfaction.

Gen. Washington gave as the result of his observation "that if Northern soldiers were not in as great a hurry as some others to get into battle, they were also not in so great a hurry to get out of it," but when Mr. Lincoln said the first duty of the troops should be "to repossess the forts, places and property" which had been seized, and appealed to all loyal citizens to "maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured" he struck a chord that vibrated in every loyal heart and the response was as prompt as when our forefathers left the plowshare in the furrow.

The North was illy prepared for war. The few so-called militia companies, that met for an occasional "good time," had failed to keep alive a spark of military spirit and war for conquest or glory had no charms for the average American citizen, yet, when the secession storm burst forth its very fury kindled a fire of patriotism that never ceased to brightly burn until the "last ditch," of which we have heard so much, was crossed and the hot-headed boasters, who were to die in it, had lain down their arms or skedaddled to Mexico.

Recruiting stations sprung up all over the land. At first an opportunity to enlist was all that was wanted. Later on hand bills that gave some of the advantages of the services were posted in conspicuous places. "Chance for travel" presented attractions, and as our volunteer enlisted in the infantry, he found that feature had not been exaggerated; "abundant rations" didn't always materialize, and "rapid promotion" was so "rapid" that he didn't speedily "catch on."

As soon as enlisted, the volunteers went to the company rendezvous. There they got their uniforms—and such uniforms! Cap like an accordion, coats and trousers made for impossible men; half the company had the sleeves of the coats and legs of the trousers turned up, the other half had wrists and ankles exposed.

Home they went for a few days to say a last good-bye, and their mothers, wives and sweethearts looked upon those uniforms with pride, for they knew that the country so had found out, that beneath each ill-fitting coat there beat a heart as true as ever fought for right and duty.

Illustrative of the martial feeling that pervaded all classes and sexes, one man who had been made corporal went home, and his little son heard a great deal about "the corporal" and asked his mother if they were all corporals. She said: "No, my child, there are no corporals but your father and myself."

A gentleman saw a little boy, whose father had gone to the war, doing a great deal of hard work on the farm, and asked him how it was. "Oh," said the little fellow, "we are all working for the Union—father is fighting, I am digging and mother is praying."

Then came regimental organization and drills—such drills. The privates were ignorant of all idea of tactics, but they didn't have any advantage of the officers. An ambitious lieutenant, who afterwards made a good officer, having seen a squad move from line by the flank, but didn't know the exact command, said: "Choose partners and march endwise, as you did yesterday."

But all this soon changed. Order came from chaos; discipline slowly crept in, but it was a long time before the familiar Bill and Tom were changed to Captain and Lieutenant; they had elected them, and should the creature be greater than the creator?

Equipments are issued, and then arose that expression: "Knapsack, where are you going with that man?" No wonder! His load was something like this: Cartridge box and belts, canteen, haversack with large tin cup outside, musket with bayonet, and perhaps a revolver and dirk or bowie knife, knapsack, on top of which was an overcoat, rubber blanket and one piece of shelter tent and perhaps a fry-pan, a so-called "woolen" blanket filled half the inside: the poccket or sack contained a change of under-clothing, a good supply of stationery, the works of some favorite poet, a hymn book, prayer book, testament, tooth and hair-brushes, combs—the last for scratching the head, as the hair was cropped too short to admit of combing—fancy bag containing thread, yarn, needles, pins, buttons and thimble—as one man said, "an embryo tailor shop, with the goose outside; haverlock, soap and towels, a package or two of patent medicine and, in some few cases, a pack of cards.

We are armed and equipped as the law directs, and now off to the front. From camp to the station, three miles, the band played "The Girl I left Behind Me;" for the first two miles and a half he thought only of the knapsack he hadn't left behind him. At the station there were crowds of sober-faced men, tearful women and children. They realized that it was no military picnic, but that they were going forth to actual war: and, in the hour of parting, patriotic pride could not dispel the vision of mortal strife and bloody conflict, from which few of their loved ones might return. Full, indeed, were the hearts of the departing, but their manly cheers drowned the sobs of those who were left behind. At every station along the route they were greeted with "cheers, tears, prayers, and every mark of popular pride, sympathy, love and approval, and bidden farewell and God-speed." We recall how proudly the country regiments marched down Broadway. Who will forget the noble women of Philadelphia, who by night and by day made the "old cooper shop" one of the bright reminiscences of the volunteers' life.

At last Washington is reached, one night in the "soldiers' rest," from another such "rest" they are all ready to exclaim: "Good Lord, deliver us." Then out across Long bridge, with the band playing "Dixie," and the sacred soil is reached and camp established. New regiments, like themselves, were constantly arriving and going into camp. Orderlies are coming and going; old soldiers, with faces browned and uniforms dirty and faded, looked contemptuously upon the "raw recruits."

Our volunteer begins to see some of the pomp and circumstances of war; the scenes around him encourage the building of bright castles in the air of battles fought and victories won, such as a veteran never saw. Under the fresh fiery ardor of patriotism noble resolutions were born which never wholly died out.

But we will not pause to tell of the emotions that struggled beneath the uniforms of the "boys in blue." Boys indeed were more than one-third of them, who required their fathers' consent before enlisting, just from homes they had never left before, the sweet remembrances of a fond mother's kiss yet burning upon their lips. It was well that they could not judge of all that was before them. At last came the order to march, to join the army, to become a unit in the grand army of the Potomac. They start with proud hopes, a full haversack and a fuller knapsack. As the distance increases the haversack and knapsack decrease. After a march of fifteen miles camp is reached. His proud hopes disappeared in the first stream that was forded. Two days' rations were eaten and nothing was left of his knapsack but an overcoat, shelter tent, rubber blanket and such small articles as he could carry in his pockets. The next day was a repetition of the first, only he hadn't as much to throw away. He finished his five days' rations and concluded that the quality of the commissary supplies was of the best, but the quantity very limited. He brought his socks and rubber blanket into camp, also very sore feet. The third day not being able to wear his shoes he had use for his extra pair of socks. The last half the preceding night he slept upon two rails. This was not as soft a bed as the mud-puddle which he occupied the first part of the night, but drier.

At last the army is reached, the brigade is formed. Then comes drills, picket duty and fortification building. How our volunteer hated the latter, but later on in the war it became a labor of love, and all he wanted was a chance to dig; and picket duty, too, especially after a hard day's march, or in the rain, was not fun. The soldier realizes the fact that upon his vigilance may depend his own life and the safety of the army; he gets nervous; stumps and stones appear to be creeping his way; it seems as if the two hours would never end; but at last he calls his comrade, and then creeps under the blanket just vacated.

We recall the pleasure of foraging. At first it was dangerous, for there was more to fear from the provost guard than the enemy; but later on we took off our gloves when dealing with Confederate property.

A captain was never quite forgiven for raising a rumpus because some careless man woke him up by setting a bee hive upon his stomach, and a disgusted Yankee was he who "gathered in" what was supposed to be a fine pullet and a dozen of eggs and discovered after carrying them all day that the hen was older than he was and that she had camped with those eggs for at least two weeks.

A staff officer rode up to two soldiers who were carrying a good-sized pig hung on their guns between them (they had carried that pig several miles, until he weighed at least a ton). He asked them if they didn't know that there were strict orders against foraging. They had to admit it, as the provost guard had already robbed them of a sheep that had cost them an hour's hard work. "Put down that pig." They didn't dare to refuse. "Split him down the back." It was done. "Now, throw one half across my saddle." He galloped off and they didn't thank him for lightening their load.

They muttered blue was the air,
But what they said, I can't declare,
I thought I heard the soldiers swear.

I am opposed to foraging, except when regularly conducted to enable an army to live off the country, as it gives the bad men a chance to rob and destroy. In army morals the taking of chickens, pigs, sheep, honey and so forth, was simply "confiscating." It reflects upon the whole command, is demoralizing and does not injure the material resources of the enemy, but candor compels me to say Our Volunteer enjoyed it.

About this time came the first "scare," every new regiment has one or more attacks of this kind, a nervous picket imagines the "black horse" cavalry is upon him, he fires and falls back upon the reserve,

"Which sounded at once all war's alarms,
And calls the command all to arms:
Saw gathering around a tall hay-stack
A busy troop of figures black,
Rebels of course, he thought arose.
Rebels, and therefore mortal foes.
The captain said, 'Section load with shot,
Quick, take steady aim and give 'em hell'
Across the country howled the shot,
The party quick 'got up and got,'
And victory on our banners perched
Until the scout who went and searched,
Found a black corpse, grave, coffin, pall and all—
Nought but a darkey funeral."

That first winter is a trying one, disease and death walk hand in hand through every company street. But there are bright spots, the cloud of gloom that settled like a pall over the camp as scarce a day passed without the "Dead March" leading them to a fresh grave, had a silver lining. There were cheering letters from home and Christmas boxes. God bless the woman who invented Christmas boxes, but the best of all Our Volunteer gets his corporal chevrons, no matter what rank he may afterwards obtain, the first chevrons give a feeling that never comes again.

Spring opens, the campaign begins, the army moves. Do you realize what means, the army means? On the peninsula the arriving an army of the Potomac, moving constantly [illegible] forty-six hours passing a given point.

When Grant started on the Wilderness campaign his cavalry [illegible] miles in length, his artillery train [illegible] along the road for five miles, the infantry column of fours well [illegible] miles long, his wagon train [illegible] eight miles of road on which to straggle [illegible] in other words had his command [illegible] march from Plymouth, [illegible] across Rhode Island by way of Providence [illegible] single road, when his cavalry [illegible] in Connecticut, the rear of his train [illegible] his artillery and wagon trains [illegible] setts and some of the [illegible] in camp at Plymouth.

Weary marches through the mud [illegible] comfortable nights, cold, wet [illegible] crying, all too short for rest [illegible] duty one night and rear guard [illegible]

When marching with the army [illegible] roads are filled with the wagons [illegible] while the infantry moves [illegible] First march a while, then halt [illegible] in front passes some obstacle [illegible] to close up, then halt, then slow march [illegible] goes all day and far into the night [illegible] the order to halt comes [illegible] his place, to rise on the morrow [illegible] but still he plods on, grumbling [illegible] knowing what he is to [illegible] ing. "There's but to do and die."

At last one morning, while on the march, [illegible] hears an occasional boom [illegible] the discharge of artillery [illegible] parked by the roadside, an aide dashes up [illegible] the brigade commander and the colonel of the leading regiment is ordered to [illegible] He soon hears the rattle of musketry [illegible] nition wagons and ambulances are hurried forward; he sees them putting up hospital flags and getting out the stretchers [illegible] corps commander tell the division commander something about throwing in the two brigades at once.

They hurry forward: "close up." It [illegible] though there was going to be a [illegible] meet a cavalry man going to the rear with bloody hand, but he don't feel [illegible] tells the boys: "Go in and take your [illegible] this hand is good for thirty days' furlough."

The men laugh, joke and sing, but [illegible] the men in front seem very quiet. He soon met—a stretcher with a bloody [illegible] still breathing wreck of humanity, and [illegible] first time Our Volunteer is face to face with a fragment of actual war. He begins to think of home and friends that are far away [illegible] rades' faces are a trifle pale.

"*On the right by file into line, double quick march!*" the colonel's voice rings out [illegible] clear; the line is formed, and none too soon, the firing in front shows that the skirmishers is hard pressed, perhaps being driven in [illegible] men fix bayonets and lie down; they are [illegible] ing their first battle.

No one description will convey to you the feelings of Our Volunteer at this time. [illegible] upon many things—the mental and physical temperament of the individual, the [illegible] and quality of his rations, condition of his digestion, and how he gets into the fight.

The first time one regiment goes into battle has to submit quietly to bursting shells, scattering bullets with no opportunity to reply; their loss is small perhaps, but the increasing, the 'which-one-which-one' [illegible] the "zip" of the passing bullets, with the occasional "thug" which tells of mangled flesh and bone, is demoralizing; the officers and men [illegible] the ground with an affection that is surprising. You can rest assured that regiment wants to go home.

Another regiment's initiation comes in the demoralizing form of a night attack (which generally fails if not entrusted to veteran troops) to their excited imagination as [illegible] move along, every tree [illegible] an enemy, a stone wall is [illegible] tile line of battle, just as apt to [illegible] friend as a foe, they are fortunate if they don't get stampeded.

Again, a regiment is, in severe [illegible] engagements hurled in vain against [illegible] fortifications from which it is driven back [illegible] thinned and broken ranks, no wonder that [illegible] so they have "no stomach for a fight."

Another regiment is quietly [illegible] cover, an unsuspecting line advances, [illegible] a sheet of flame bursts from the [illegible] iment, they make a counter charge [illegible] erything before them, they are [illegible] and the glory of that moment will [illegible] them.

You have all read many accounts of battles we have seen illustrations of grand [illegible] you know how Sheridan "[illegible] line midst a storm of huzzas." We [illegible] Grant coolly smoked his cigar and [illegible] point said: "Pile in more men and [illegible]"

Few men go rejoicing to a [illegible] and I am not going to make [illegible] my volunteer, but will [illegible] "held it," he entered upon his work [illegible] honorable sense of duty and [illegible] stubborn courage, but there is little [illegible] in the actual hero midst the melee of a [illegible] fought field, face seamed with lines of [illegible] passion and grimed with dust, powder [illegible] smoke, hatless, mouth blackened [illegible] cartridges, yet amid it all [illegible] a sentimental devotion to the colors of [illegible] ment to which he clung when it was [illegible] embrace of death, and with a "God [illegible] fellow," to a fallen comrade, and a [illegible] the foe, he battles on; a score of cannon [illegible] and swell the uproar, shrieking, [illegible] and destroying canister sweep [illegible] brush. Night comes on and the flashing of [illegible] kets give a demon like appearance to the [illegible] tending forces: the smoke laden air [illegible] groans of anguish, revengeful curses and [illegible] of defiance, cheering at every advance [illegible] oaths at every retreat. Scores are shot [illegible] powder burned, so close are they to death [illegible] ing rifles; logs are cut to pieces and [illegible] whipped to basket stuff, the bodies of dead comrades are utilized by the living for breastworks, home, friends and God are all forgotten [illegible] friends now are the comrades who [illegible] elbow, his God the fast approaching [illegible]

Some will say I have pictured an [illegible] monster. No, simply a man who is engaged [illegible] a life and death struggle which arouses [illegible] ugly passions of human nature.

When the battle is over he tenderly cares for his wounded comrades, seeks out and [illegible] bury his dead friends, writes a letter of [illegible] tion to a bereaved mother, enclosing some [illegible] sake from the son, and that mother reads [illegible] nobly her son fought and how he bravely [illegible] and then Our Volunteer writes home [illegible] has watched over and protected him.

Human nature cannot stand everything [illegible] at last there is a lull in the conflict [illegible] start roar of musketry dwindles [illegible] shot, perhaps one line falls back [illegible] pickets are posted just in front of the [illegible] near were "Yank" and "Johnny" [illegible] could easily converse, so near [illegible] fixed sentinels almost [illegible] of each other's watch.

Hasty breastworks are constructed, and [illegible] within easy sound of each other [illegible] two worn out armies sleep. [illegible] are ready for battle, but [illegible] sides have had all the [illegible] want, and they sullenly face [illegible] days, shooting at every exposed [illegible] Cold Harbor this was the [illegible] During this time there was [illegible] hour, and while the lasted [illegible] the contending forces [illegible] witness the bloody work [illegible] met as friends upon whom [illegible] there was no boasting or [illegible] tween these men who had [illegible] others' valor. Words can [illegible] awful scene.

The lines from Tolopotomoy [illegible] hominy were in most [illegible] yards apart, between these lines [illegible] dead men, who had lain for a week [illegible] fell; the pitiless rain and [illegible] swollen and blackened [illegible] hotter and more [illegible] had torn them out of [illegible] Scores of helplessly wounded [illegible] rescue whom before [illegible] still survived, protected [illegible] irregularity of the ground [illegible] cared for and cared [illegible] their sufferings—[illegible] their wounds; night and day [illegible] water could be heard [illegible] distorted corpses; above [illegible] a blinding snow [illegible] filled the air. Some, [illegible] agony, received six [illegible] which first struck [illegible] hastily tumbled [illegible] of peaceful calm [illegible] to their lines, the [illegible] the deadly storm [illegible]

In one action [illegible] of Napoleon guns [illegible] ical case. "Number [illegible] excitement, but [illegible] nately their location [illegible] not effectively [illegible] tinue their [illegible]

Our Volunteer [illegible] ing, the other [illegible]

It is getting [illegible] buff. But suddenly [illegible] pieces deprived [illegible] to bring up a few [illegible] double line of [illegible] tention of [illegible] leaves the [illegible] dont look so amusing to Our Volunteer, [illegible] getting ready to face the attack.

"Double shot 'em! Sift it to [illegible] Smash 'em!" shouts the [illegible] mands are unheard, [illegible] wanted, but neither is [illegible]

[Concluded [illegible]]

SILVER LAKE LAN

An Examination of the Tracts in
versy between J. B. Montgome
the General Land Office.

A Country of Dense Timber that is no
will be an Agricultural Region—Land
Chiefly and in Most Places Whe
for its Timber.

The question as to what constitut land and what agricultural land has much attention of late owing to var sions of the courts in the matter and t of special agents who appear to be t impression that they were appointe frauds in the taking up of lands, whet exist or not, and deep and grievou complaints coming from different sec cerning what are termed outrages o of the agents in cancelling or marking cellation claims taken up in good fa ber claims, on the ground that they ar tural lands.

[illegible]

oving constantly night and day was
hours passing a given point.
Grant started on the Wilderness cam-
s cavalry in column of fours was nine
length, his artillery train stretched
road for five miles, his infantry in
of fours well closed up was twenty-five
ng, his wagon train required thirty-
es of road on which to straighten out;
words—had his command started out
rom Plymouth, Mass., for Connecticut
ode Island by way of Providence, on a
when his cavalry was all deployed
ecticut, the rear of his infantry and all
ery and wagon trains would be in Mas-
s and some of the latter would still be
at Plymouth.
marches through the mud or dust an-
ble nights, cold, wet, with scanty cov-
l too short for needed rest, on picket
night and rear guard all next day,
marching with the army, generally the
filled with the wagons and artillery,
e infantry moves across the country,
rch a while, then halt while the column
passes some obstacle, then double-quick
up, then halt, then slow march; so it
day and far into the night, and when
r to halt comes the tired soldier falls in
, to rise on the morrow stiff and sore,
he plods on, grumbling of course, not
what he is to meet or where he is go-
here's but to do and die."
one morning, while on the march, he
occasional boom that is recognized as
harge of artillery; he passes wagons
by the roadside; an aide dashes up to
ade commander and the colonel of the
regiment is ordered to quicken the pace.
hears the rattle of musketry; ambu-
agons and ambulances are hurried for-
e sees them putting up hospital tents
ting out the stretchers; overhears the
mmander tell the division commander
ng about throwing in the two leading
at once.
urry forward: "close up." It looks as
here was going to be some fun; they
cavalry man going to the rear with a
hand, but he don't feel blue about it;
boys: "Go in and take your medicine;
d is good for thirty days' furlough."
hen laugh, joke and sing, but suddenly
in front seem very quiet; the cause is
t—a stretcher with a bloody, mangled,
athing wreck of humanity, and for the
e Our Volunteer is face to face with a
nt of actual war. He begins to think
d friends that are far away; his coun-
aces are a trifle pale.
the right by file into line, double-quick
" the colonel's voice rings out loud and
he line is formed, and none too soon, for
g in front shows that the skirmish line
pressed, perhaps being driven in. The
bayonets and lie down; they are enter-
r first battle.
e description will convey to you the feel-
Our Volunteer at this time. It depends
many things—the mental and physical
ment of the individual, the quantity
ality of his rations, condition of his di-
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submit quietly to bursting shells and
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g, the 'which-one-which-one' of the shells,
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e of battle, just as apt to fire into a
s a foe, they are fortunate if they don't
impeded.
n, a regiment is, in several successive
ments hurled in vain assaults against
ations from which it is driven back with
and broken ranks, no wonder they get
have "no stomach for a fight."
her regiment is quietly secreted under
an unsuspecting line advances, suddenly
of flame bursts from the concealed reg-
they make a counter charge, sweep ev-
g before them, they are veterans then
o glory of that moment will never desert

have all read many accounts of battles,
e seen illustrations of grand charges,
ow how Sheridan "Dashed down the
idst a storm of huzzas." We know how
coolly smoked his cigar and at a critical
aid: "Pile in more men and hold it;"
men go rejoicing to a bloody conflict
m not going to make a military saint of
unteer, but will try and tell you how he
t;" he entered upon his work with an
ble sense of duty and faced death with
rn courage, but there is little romance
actual hero midst the melee of a hard
field, face seamed with lines of brutal
and grimed with dust, perspiration and
battles, mouth blackened from biting
ges, yet amid it all he feels
mental devotion to the colors of his regi-
which he clung when it was almost the
e of death, and with a "God bless you old
" to a fallen comrade, and a curse upon
, he battles on; a score of cannon join in
ell the uproar, shrieking, bursting shells
estroying canister sweep through the
Night comes on and the flashing mus-
ve a demon like appearance to the com-
forces; the smoke laden air filled with
of anguish, revengeful curses and yells
ance, cheering at every advance, sullen
every retreat. Scores are shot down,
burned, so close are they to death deal-
ies; logs are cut to pieces and brush
d to basket stuff, the bodies of dead com-
re utilized by the living for breastworks;
friends and God are all forgotten. His
now are the comrades who touch his
his God the fast approaching supports.
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. No, simply a man who is engaged in
d death struggle which arouses all the
ssions of human nature.
the battle is over he tenderly cares for
unded comrades, seeks out and helps
s dead friends, writes a letter of consola-
bereaved mother, enclosing some keep-
om the son, and that mother reads how
er son fought and how he bravely fell;
n Our Volunteer writes home how God
ched over and protected him.
an nature cannot stand everything, and
here is a lull in the conflict. The con-
ar of musketry dwindles to an occasional
erhaps one line falls back a few rods;
are posted just in front of the line, so
ere "Yank" and "Johnny" that they
ally converse, so near indeed that the
ntinels almost receive the secret whis-
each other's watch.
breastworks are constructed, and there
easy sound of each others' voices these
n out armies sleep; at break of day they
ady for battle, but perhaps both
have had all the fighting they
and they sullenly face each other for
ading at every exposed arm or head. A
rther this was the situation for ten days
this time there was an armistice for one
d while this lasted officers and men of
tending forces climbed over the works to
the bloody work they had done. They
friends upon whom a shadow has fallen
no feasting or bandying of jokes be-
hese men who had so often tested each
valor. Words can hardly portray the
ene.
ces from Tolopotomy creek to the Chick-
were in most places about a hundred
ut; between these lines lay hundreds of
en, who had lain for a week where they
pitiless rain and burning sun had
and blackened their bodies, and the
nd more pitiless storm of lead and iron
n them out of all semblance to humanity.
f helplessly wounded, to attempt to
whom before, had been certain death,
vived, protected by a dead body or some
ity of the ground, and were lovingly
r and saved. Just imagine, if you can,
uffering—body racked by the fever of
ounds; night and day their cries for
ould be heard; around them mangled,
d corpses; above them, like the flakes of
ing snow storm, the leaden hail had
e air. Some had, during those days of
received six wounds besides the one
rst struck them down. The dead were
tumbled into shallow graves, the host
ful calm had passed, the men returned
lines, the flag of truce went down, and
ily storm raged on.
e action his regiment supports a battery
leon guns. Coolly they load with sphe-
e. "Number one, fire!" "Load." No
ent, but plenty of hard work. Fur-
heir location is such that the enemy can-
ctively reply with artillery and they en-
eir systematic business of killing.
olunteer is having lots of fun; he is real-
other fellows are doing the work.
getting hot and they strip almost to the
nt suddenly the foes are shortened, the
"Number five" is told
epressed a little.
up a few extra rounds of canister. A
ine of stormers now receive the full ef-
f the battery. "Number one" hardly
e muzzle as the piece is discharged, who is
k so amusing to Our Volunteer, yells the
ready to face the attack. [illegible] "Their
[illegible]
re unheard; [illegible] action [illegible] and instinct tells the
but neither is needed; [illegible]

[Concluded from Second Page.]

SILVER LAKE LANDS.

An Examination of the Tracts in Controversy between J. B. Montgomery and the General Land Office.

A Country of Dense Timber, that is not nor ever will be an Agricultural Region—Land Valuable Chiefly and in Most Places Wholly for its Timber.

The question as to what constitutes timber land and what agricultural land has attracted much attention of late owing to various decisions of the courts in the matter and the actions of special agents who appear to be under the impression that they were appointed to find frauds in the taking up of lands, whether frauds exist or not; and deep and grievous are the complaints coming from different sections concerning what are termed outrages on the part of the agents in cancelling or marking for cancellation claims taken up in good faith as timber claims, on the ground that they are agricultural lands.

It being learned that a party had been sent out thoroughly to examine a number of such claims in the Silver Lake country in Cowlitz county, W. T., which had been marked for cancellation, with a view of contesting such action an OREGONIAN reporter was detailed to go over there and accompany the party to see how the examination was made, what the character of the claims was, what progress agriculture had made and what the prospects of agriculture in that section were.

IN THE COWLITZ RIVER COUNTRY.

Alighting from a Northern Pacific train at Silver Lake station on the Cowlitz river, he ascertained in what direction the party had gone, and securing a guide started out for section 30, township 9 north, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian. Taking a trail at the rear of the station they wound their way to a bench where the timber had been cleared off, and passing through a barn yard covering a little over an acre, in which, outside of the space covered by the barn, the charred stumps of over thirty large trees stood, they proceeded down a hill and across a swampy creek bottom, where they met a mail carrier who was on his way to the town of Castle Rock, carrying the mail for a vast stretch of country, in a saddle bags across his shoulders. They entered the tall timber, breasted Frank's mountain over the summit of which 1,000 feet high the trail led. On arriving at the summit a view of the Silver lake country was obtained which from this point appeared a great plateau, extending to the Cascade range in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens, covered with a dense and, as far as could be seen, unbroken forest. Passing down the eastern slope of the mountain they crossed quite a tract of land which had once been cultivated, but which was covered with weeds and wild strawberry vines. On the lower portion of the claim was a small building deserted and hastening to decay, and, near by, the remnants of a pile of rotten straw, showing that it was long since the land had been tilled. Crossing this "farm" they plunged again into the forest and after penetrating its gloomy depths for over a mile came to where a settler had taken an "agricultural" claim. He had built a cabin of poles to shelter himself and family, and had chopped down the huge trees on about an acre surrounding it, and as the party entered the little clearing he was seen standing on the trunk of a big fir tree looking around on the ruin he had wrought, and evidently wondering how long it would take him to get rid of the timber he had cut, which, if made into lumber, would have built a score of larger and better houses than the one he had erected. On a stump near his cabin was spread the skin of a doe, and near by were the feathers of grouse and pheasants, showing how his larder was stocked.

Clambering over the felled trees they crossed this "improvement" and finding the trail on the other side they continued their journey, and just as the whistle of the shingle mill at Castle Rock was blowing for 6 o'clock they reached a small farm and found the party they were seeking camped in a little barn made of shakes, where they received a hearty welcome and their suppers. The farm is known as Nooney's place, and as it was the first cultivated place he had seen in the Silver lake country, the reporter viewed it with some interest. The claim was taken up fifteen years ago by one Mike Nooney, who came from Colorado. An open space of three or four acres "fit for cultivation" allured him to take up a homestead there. He had about $3000 in money, was an industrious man and had a very good helpmate in his wife. He worked manfully for a few years, but it was not long till all his money had been spent on "improvements" and for subsistence, and still his farm would not support him and he was obliged to work out, and when he at last made his final proof and got a title to the land, he was in such straitened circumstances that he was obliged to mortgage it and soon after left it. With all this expenditure of time and money he had only about six acres under cultivation and this has not since been increased. The present occupier of the place was away out on the river at work; his fields looked neglected; the sheds built by Nooney were hastening to decay, while all around were the trunks of scores of tall trees lying one over the other where he had felled them, like a set of jack straws. Poor a proof as this place gave of the fitness of this section for agriculture it was afterward found that there were many others which made a still poorer showing.

Early next morning all hands turned out to begin the work of examining section 30.

THE "SURVEY" BEGINS.

The party consisted of a surveyor, two chainmen and an axman, under the direction of O. C. Yocum, photographer, and were supplied with a couple of stout ash sticks furnished with chisel-shaped iron points for examining the character of the soil. Each man was furnished with a note book in which to jot down the distances run, lay of the land, number of trees per acre, character of soil, etc., so that they might be able to give reliable testimony in regard to the land examined. Of course every one knows that a section or square mile of land is divided into quarters and each of these quarters into four tracts of 40 acres each. A man taking a quarter section can take four 40 acre tracts in a square or four in a row across the section.

The first place to be examined was the four forty's lying along the east side of section 30. After tramping a mile or so we came to the northeast corner of the section, which was designated in the usual manner by witness trees blazed and marked by those who made the original survey. The plan of operations was to take a course through the center of the tract, at every twenty rods taking notes as stated above and in the center of every forty acres the photographer to take four pictures looking to the north, east, south and west. So the compass was adjusted, the chain run out and the head chainman taking a squint through the sights of the compass, started out and his mate followed, and to the cry of "stick, stuck," the remainder of the party trudged after them through brush and over fallen logs up hill and down, along the north line of the section. A forty acre tract is eighty rods across, so after running forty rods, we turned to the south to run across the section through the center of the tier of forties.

At the first station, at the end of twenty rods, we noted: soil fair, 25 trees to acre; 4 feet in diameter at butt; 190 feet high; that is to limbs. The grade ascended slightly to station 2, where the ground was stony; 30 trees to acre. This being the center of a forty, four photographs were taken.

It may here be stated that trees under 30 inches in diameter, of which in some places there were a great many, were not counted.

For the next twenty rods the ground sloped to the east at an angle of 20 degrees; trees, fir, cedar and hemlock; soil stony. Twenty rods more brought us to the end of the first forty acres in a fine body of timber, ground sloping to the southeast. Soil in roots of fallen trees showed stones and gravel.

Of course the ground everywhere in the forest is covered with a thin coating of vegetable mould from decayed vegetation, but an iron-shod staff pierced through this, and when the soil was stony or gravelly detected the fact.

The end of the next twenty rods was among a lot of fallen trees, the ground stony, and sloping away to Ostrander creek; 30 trees to acre, averaging 5000 feet each.

The next station was in the center of the second forty, on the brink of a ravine in a thicket of large trees, half of which were cedar, with some large hemlocks; soil gravelly. Here four more photographs of the timber were made. At the next station the soil was fair; land gently sloping; 20 trees to the acre, averaging 3 feet in diameter, some of them clear of limbs for 200 feet; thick underbrush of hemlock, huckleberry, vine maple and fir.

The next twenty rods was through ground strewn with fallen trees and covered with a dense growth of young hemlock, which grow in thousands from decaying trunks. The staff when prodded through the thin coating of mould struck stones; 30 trees, 2 to 4 feet in diameter, to the acre.

Station 9—Ground sloping to south; soil clayey, no stones; thick undergrowth hemlock; 30 trees fit for logs to acre; ground covered with decaying tree-trunks over and under which the chainmen crawled as best they could.

Station 10 was in a canyon in center of third forty; banks sloping south at an angle of 30 degrees; soil gravelly; 40 trees per acre, 3 to 5 feet in diameter, some of them 6 or 7 feet. Here took another set of photographs.

For the next twenty rods our course ran along the side of a canyon pitching at an angle of 30 degrees, the staff striking stones frequently, and ended in a grove of fir trees, 30 to acre, 4 feet in diameter, some larger; soil free of stones.

Station 12—ground sloping toward a gulch at angle of 40 degrees; soil gravelly; 35 trees per acre.

Crossing a gulch into a fine body of timber free from undergrowth, we reached station 13. Soil slightly gravelly; 40 trees per acre, 3 to 6 feet in diameter, clear of limbs 180 feet up; ground sloping at angle of 35 degrees.

Station 14, in the center of the last of the four forties, was on the slope above Ostrander creek; 35 trees per acre, 40 to 48 inches in diameter, 170 feet in the clear; hemlock and huckleberry undergrowth. Of over half a dozen quarter-sections examined, this came the nearest to being agricultural land, for though it was "chiefly valuable for timber and not fit for cultivation," there were portions which by a vast amount of labor might be made fit for cultivation; but as the soil was not of a fertile nature it is doubtful if it could be cultivated with profit, and it is quite certain that when in cultivation the land would not be worth so much as the timber now standing on it.

After taking photographs and luncheon we chained across to the west side of the section, where four years ago some one had taken a pre-emption claim, to see what improvements he had made and what success he was having as an agriculturist. Separating, we cruised through this claim back to the north line of the section, without discovering any settler or any trace of improvement. The pre-emptor had evidently understood wherein the chief value of his claim lay, and had preferred to leave his timber standing, rather than to spend time, money and muscle in destroying it to clear off a few acres which, after all his expenditure, would not support him.

The next tract examined was the tier of 40s adjoining the pre-emption claim above mentioned on the south, and which is technically described as the E ½ of the NW ¼ and E ½ of SW ¼ of section 30. The same process was gone through and in addition a barometer was used to note the hight and depth of the hills and gulches passed. In travelling the first ten rods descended 80 feet to the creek and in the next ten ascended 30 feet and noted gravelly soil, 28 trees to the acre. At the end of the next twenty rods made photographs and found soil gravelly. In the next ten rods ascended 50 feet and in the next ten rods 10 feet more, soil rocky, and in the next twenty rods descended 50 feet and found gravelly soil and 35 trees to the acre. And so we went on up hill and down, sometimes ascending 50 feet in twenty rods and at some stations finding good soil, at others gravel and an average of about 30 trees to the acre, and making photographs as usual in the center of each 40-acre tract. Came back through the adjoining pre-emption claim for the second time and found no trace of improvement and the timber as dense as on the other quarters examined.

The next tract examined was the NW¼ of section 26 in T 9 N, R 1 W. This tract is much rougher than the last. In running twenty rods from the northwest corner ascended 90 feet, and the course through the tract was a succession of ups and downs; the soil in general is rocky or gravelly, but at several stations fair. In one twenty rods ascended 100 feet, in another 70 feet with descents to correspond. Number of trees per acre, from twenty to thirty, tall and of excellent quality.

The next tract examined was the SW¼ of section 28, T 9 N, R 1 W. In running from the quarter post to the center of forty ascended 70 feet, and in the twenty rods between the succeeding stations the rise was 20, 40, 80 and 100 feet and then a fall of 30, 50 and 60 feet in the same distances. Soil generally rocky or gravelly, at only one or two stations being good. The number of trees at the different stations varied from twenty-five to forty-five.

This completed the work to be done in this vicinity, so camp was moved several miles down to west end of Silver lake.

AT SILVER LAKE.

This is an irregular-shaped sheet of water, about six miles in length and from one to two miles in width. It is entirely surrounded by a dense forest, reaching almost to the water's edge. In the summer, when the water is low, a strip of swamp, or meadow, covered with sedge and buckbrush is left bare around a large portion of the lake, forming good pasturage.

Around the edge of the lake can be seen the houses of a number of settlers, with a few (and in most cases a very few) acres cleared around each. During the stay the writer visited most of these places, and an account of the improvements seen will be found below:

The first work done after moving camp was to examine the SE. ¼ of section 22, of T. 10 N., R. 1 w, near the Toutle river. Starting from the ¼ stake, between sections 22 and 23, chained 20 rods west, ground level, cold clay soil, timber rather small and inferior, 20 trees 24 inches in diameter to the acre and about 100 smaller ones. In the next 100 rods descended 85 feet, soil clay, trees principally small. Then ascended 20 feet and soon came to a creek the descent to which was 30 feet, and on reaching the next station ascended 75 feet. The soil here was rather peculiar, being a sort of whitish sand. The course over the rest of the quarter rose and fell like the billows of the ocean. In passing the twenty rods between stations sometimes the descent was 100 feet and sometimes the ascent as much, the soil generally sandy and the surface a succession of hills and ravines. Taken as a whole this is a very rough tract, the south half especially so, and absolutely unfit for cultivation and not possible to be made so by any ordinary method. The north half might be classed as No. 2 land, which, not being so broken as the other half, might be rendered fit for cultivation with great labor.

Next day a portion of the provisions and implements were moved to the new camping ground. The writer spent the day in cruising around the lake, and the following day, which was Sunday, visited the extreme eastern end, and rowed two or three miles up Bullock's creek, the only stream worthy of note entering the lake, along which is some good bottom land, rather low and covered with willows and other brush.

On Monday we took the remainder of our equipage, rowed to Wagner's, at the east end of the lake, and packed away, going about a mile over rocky ground totally unfit for cultivation, arrived at the top of a hill 400 feet in hight, overlooking the lake, where we camped in a barn on a claim taken for agricultural purposes. The ground around the building was literally a bed of rocks. The poor nature of the soil in the little field enclosed near by was evidenced by the scanty growth of vegetation. It might be fit for cultivation, but would yield but poor returns for the labor expended. The place was not occupied, the owner finding it more profitable, after the title to his land was received, to work at his trade in Portland. From this camp we first made an examination of three 40s on the south side of section 6 of township 9 north, range 1 east. Starting out, we traveled nearly a mile down a steep hill, across a flat and up a slope, the ground rocky all the way, and marked trees, which showed we were on the Willamette meridian. Hunting around, we found a stake rotted off and lying on the ground, but the witness trees showed that we were at the corner of T. 10 north, range 1 east. This tract of 120 acres had been marked for cancellation on account of a tract of fine bottom land at the east end said to contain 20 acres. Chained through the tract to brow of high hill, at the foot of which lay this tract of bottom land. Found this soil generally rocky, and at the different stations 20 to 40, and as high as 50 trees to the acre, at one station the undergrowth so thick that we had to move back two or three rods in order to get photographs of the fine trees 180 feet in the clear. At length, descending a hill at an angle of 30 degrees, we reached the piece of bottom land covered with a dense thicket of crab apple, ash, etc. This was measured, and found to contain less than six acres. The remainder of the tract is timber land, if there is any in the country, and is "rugged and rocky," there being, of course, some level spots, and some places where the soil was good, but stony. In traveling along an iron-shod staff hits stones many times in succession. On our way back to camp we passed the wreck of a cabin where a young woman had once taken up a claim, but on getting married had abandoned it.

Next day the southwest quarter of section 18, township 9 north, range 1 west, was inspected. About two miles from camp we crossed quite a large field, cleared and fenced, known as the McWiggans place. There was a shanty on the place, but McWiggans was gone. He had found agriculture not a profitable business on the poor soil. The field had been seeded to grass, but was producing yarrow and other weeds, principally, and myriads of tiny fir trees were starting up, showing that the soil was better adapted to raising timber than it was for agriculture. Crossing this "farm," we plunged down a steep hill, and, after struggling through brush and fallen trees, for some distance, found a post and bearing trees, and measured their distance and took bearings. In going forty rods we crossed three ravines and descended thirty feet. Then, turning east, we crossed Bullock's creek near the forks, having descended fifty feet more, soil rocky. Proceeding, an ascent of 100 feet was soon made. Here there were 34 trees to the acre, 3½ feet in diameter and 180 feet in the clear. A fallen tree was found to measure 54 inches in diameter at the butt, and 30 inches where it was broken off 162 feet above. At succeeding stations noted gravelly and rocky soil and in some places nothing but stones, with coating of mold on top. This makes very good timber land, and in such places grow some of the finest trees, which must derive their nourishment from the air and water. It is not land fit for cultivation. At the center of 40 the undergrowth was so dense that it was impossible to take photographs. Saw one tree 200 feet high to limbs, and three feet through where limbs commenced. At remainder of stations found some fair soil with rocks, but chiefly gravelly. On way home made photograph of handsome fall in Bullock creek.

Next day examined south-east quarter section 12, in T. 9, N., R. 1 W. Started from the center of the section near which we were encamped. Found this quarter the most rocky of any examined; but the timber very good, 30 to 40 trees to acre, surface undulating at rate of 30, 40 and sometimes 90 feet in twenty rods. The reason for holding this quarter to be agricultural ground is on account of a little rocky fern patch styled a prairie, which is too poor to grow even fir trees, and which on being measured was found to contain 6½ acres.

ANOTHER MOVE.

Packed up and started for west end of lake.

On our way landed on a rocky point and climbed hill to take a look at the two quarters of section 10. Found some comparatively level ground liberally supplied with stone, and some fine timber. Counted 57 trees on acre averaging 48 inches in diameter at the butt and 170 feet to limbs. A fire has destroyed considerable timber on the quarter. Saw trail leading to a claim taken up two and a half miles back, where a stalwart young Oregonian lived alone two miles from his nearest neighbor.

NOT "VALUABLE CHIEFLY FOR AGRICULTURE."

The Silver Lake country is not an agricultural section, and probably never will be. The settlers there have evidently arrived at this conclusion, as with a few exceptions no apparent effort is being made to place land in a state fit for cultivation. The soil, as that of the fir grounds of Western Washington generally, is not very good, being principally what is called "shot clay," in places gravel and much of it rocky. While at the lake the writer saw most of the settlers and their places, and noted what had been done in the way of improvements. But few of the original settlers are still on their claims, and all appear to have realized the folly of expending $200 worth of labor to destroy timber worth as much, to render fit for cultivation a single acre of rather poor land, the value of which is never likely to be a tenth part of these sums.

The most extensive farm on the lake is R. S. Carnine's. This claim was taken up by J. H. Farnsworth, one of the earliest settlers, in 1870. The land was open then and he cleared about ten acres, set out an orchard and started in to make a farm in good earnest. After staying there five or six years he left, rented the place for a few years and finally sold the whole business for $600 and went off in debt. Carnine, who purchased the claim, has forty or fifty acres under cultivation and some fifteen acres of bottom land. He can probably raise enough to support his family, and he is probably the only one on the lake who can.

Near the east end of the lake is another quite a farm. Rogers bought his place eleven years ago. He is a hard working man and has a wife who is universally acknowledged to be the best housekeeper in that section. They live more comfortably than most of the others, and have everything necessary. He has quite a large tract under fence, some thirty acres slashed and ten under the plow. His farm yields no adequate return for the time and money spent upon it. Has made something on cattle, and was forehanded when he went there. He thinks no one can make a living by farming there. It took two men the best part of a year to clear off his last four acres, and it will never pay for the work done on it. Had an acre sowed to wheat and half an acre to rye. Got nothing off the land last year. He had paid out $55 to get an acre near the house cleared and had worked on it a great deal himself, and it could not be made fit for cultivation without a further expenditure of $50. It takes a long time to cut down the trees on an acre, and then one's trouble is only commenced. He and his son had been at work all the week getting rid of one tree. It had been five feet through at the butt and 160 feet to the limbs. The tree standing would have been worth $4 at 50 cents per thousand stumpage. Mr. Rogers's place is situated on a sort of peninsula in the lake, and he has a lot of low land which bears wild grass and affords good pasturage, but when seen was still under water.

Another old settler is George White, who went in in 1870. He has a dozen acres or so cleared, a new house and an orchard, and is comfortably fixed; but he has never made a living by farming and has no idea of ever doing so. He keeps the Silver Lake postoffice, and on mail days most of the residents around the lake can be met at his place. A scene witnessed there one evening will give a good idea of the agricultural resources of the surrounding country. Just at sunset a great cracking of whip and whoa-hawing was heard, and down a steep hill from the main road came two men with two yoke of oxen hitched to a sled loaded with a sack of bacon, another of shoulders, a barrel of dried apples, a sack of beans, etc. They had been out to Castle Rock, six miles through the mud, to bring in these supplies. The poor cattle were dead beat and they left the goods at White's and next day took them away in a boat. The majority of the settlers go out to work and bring in all they live on.

On the south side of the lake an intelligent Swede, named Wohlberg, has been living for fifteen years. He goes out to work most of the time. He has two or three acres cleared and is too sensible to wear himself out in destroying his valuable timber to clear off more. Another place on the south side, owned by E. J. Searles, was homesteaded some fourteen years ago by one Lindstrom, who, after six or seven years' trial, tired of it and sold it. He has but slight improvements.

A claim was taken up on a point near by S. Holmes, who stayed there three or four years and then abandoned it. His house was carried away across the lake on a scow and a little clearing is the only trace of his occupancy.

Near by is Moore's island, where are Commodore Moore's and his son's claims, and where they stayed long enough to secure title. Some four or five acres are cleared along the water's edge, very few trees being cut. No one living on the claims now and no house there or signs of cultivation. The timber was evidently what they were after. Near by one Carlisle took up a pre-emption claim. He secured a title but there is now no trace of any improvement.

A rocky island in the lake is owned by Mr. Geisler. He has built some large and long stone walls with the rocks taken from a spot around his house. He intends his place as a summer resort and has a large house containing a hall for dancing. He has a pretty place, but no good agricultural land. Away down toward the east end of the lake is a place owned by a man named Dixon. A rather more pretentious house and outbuildings than are common on the lake attracts the attention of the stranger. The place was taken up in 1871 by George R. Pyle, who has some money. He stayed there seven or eight years, cleared five acres after a fashion for grass, cultivated one acre and sold the claim to Gustaf Ritter, who, having means, built a good house. He stayed there two years and sold the place and his stock to Dixon, who has now about ten acres cleared. Along the north side of the lake are several other settlers, none of whom, however, have done much in the way of agriculture.

Thomas Sequest has some ten acres cleared and adds an acre or two every year. His sons are in business in Portland and he has considerable stock.

J. N. Carlsen has a place taken up by a sailor named Stone, who started round the Horn to the Centennial and has never been heard of since. He has some 15 or twenty acres cleared and is now having a portable sawmill located on his place, the first in that section.

Next to Carlsen is Frank Jarnet, who owns a place taken up by one Dalmon, who was killed by a tree falling on him. He has been there some six or seven years, and goes out to work at the fisheries and at bridge-building.

Away up Bullock's creek, the inlet of the lake, is some good bottom land, when seen scarcely clear of water. There are two or three claims along the creek, where is the only fertile land seen in the section.

Near the west end of the lake one Dr. Brookshire has taken up as agricultural land a quarter section previously taken as a timber claim. He has during the past year cut and burned the timber on about an acre. This has cost him about $200 and the timber was worth as much more. Should he keep on at this rate he will have his claim fit for agriculture in 159 years more, and it will have cost him enough to start a national bank.

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING FACTS.

From conversations with legislators, lawyers, government special agents, timber land claimants, settlers and others it is ascertained that the timber land act was passed on recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office, S. S. Burdette, who in his report to the Hon. C. Delano, secretary of the interior, called attention to the fact that the government had failed to provide any distinctive method for disposing of that vastly extensive and proverbially valuable class of lands known as "pine lands" east of the Rockies and "fir lands" on the Pacific coast, "which are notoriously unsuited to general agricultural uses," but have been held subject only to pre-emption and homestead entry. The law was passed in 1878 allowing 160 acres of these valuable lands, notoriously unfit for purposes of general cultivation, to be taken as a timber claim by paying twice the maximum price of other public lands.

Now, it seems that where parties have taken up these lands and paid this double price, the government is using every means to oust the purchasers and allow the lands to be taken as agricultural lands, preferring that a man shall wear himself out and spend his time and money in destroying the valuable timber in order to make a poor farm, which can never be worth as much as the timber destroyed.

If there is any fraud or perjury committed in taking these lands, it is committed by the person who takes them avowedly for agricultural purposes, but really with the purpose of securing the timber, and having no intention of ever cultivating the land.

The reason that parties are now anxious to take agricultural claims in the dense timber of the Silver lake country is not because the land is fit for cultivation but because the timber is becoming valuable. Capitalists have purchased tracts of timber there and will probably open a way to get the timber out. If the land generally in the country around Silver lake is not chiefly valuable for timber, and rugged and rocky, then there is none such in the country, and the parties who framed the timber act stultified themselves.

STATE SWAMP LANDS.

SILVERTON, Or., May 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Now that the United States government has been investigating alleged frauds against it, in regard to swamp lands, it may not be amiss to make some inquiries regarding the fraud against the state of Oregon. It should be borne in mind that there are two classes of frauds in relation to the swamp lands in Oregon. First, there are the frauds against the general government, in fraudulently procuring lands to be listed to the state as swamp lands, by false affidavits and otherwise, when in truth and in fact they never were swamp lands within the memory of man. Such frauds are to be, or ought to be, punished by the United States courts, and the state of Oregon has nothing to do and can do nothing in regard to such frauds, which only concern the general government. The other class of frauds in regard to swamp lands in Oregon, are frauds against the state by procuring receipts or certificates of purchase to be issued by the state officers, for lands that were actually and truly swamp lands, belonging to the state, but in cases were no sale was authorized by law to be made, or for far greater amounts of swamp lands than the state officers were authorized to sell to any one person. Such is the difference in the two classes of frauds, the one against the general government and the other against the state of Oregon. The general government has nothing to do with the frauds against the state of Oregon, which are entirely different from those against the general government, both as to the character of the fraud and as to the persons perpetrating it. Why the alleged frauds against the state have not been examined by some state grand jury and prosecuted criminally I do not know. Is it possible that the laws of the state are deficient in this respect?

We were surprised up this way by the newspaper reports that his excellency, Sylvester Pennoyer, had written letters chiding and upbraiding Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, for having sent an agent to Oregon to investigate, and specially prosecute, frauds and perjuries against the general government in regard to swamp lands in Oregon. It sounds strange to hear this, when Commissioner Sparks was probably induced to cause the investigations and institute the prosecutions by complaints sent up from Oregon. The people will wait with much interest for the result of the prosecutions in the United States courts. But however the criminal prosecutions may result, the fact is that only a very small portion of the state's swamp lands have been disposed of in a legal way to be binding or obligatory upon the state; and if the state's interests are protected in the future, the supposed frauds against the state will be thwarted, and almost the entire amount of the state's swamp lands will be saved to it.

The doctrine is fundamental and too thoroughly well understood to be questioned, that an officer can do no valid act not authorized by law: and the officers of the state, by issuing receipts and certificates of title to swamp lands without authority of law, could confer no title or color of title. In the case of Chapman vs. School District, Deady's report, [illegible], the officers of the general government, supposing [illegible] town site law of congress was in force in Oregon, had issued to the city of Portland a patent certificate and patent for a quarter section of land. This certificate and patent were relied on as a foundation of title. Mr. Justice Deady, before whom the case was tried, after a thorough examination, having concluded that the town site law was not in force in Oregon at that time, in disposing of the case, said: "The entry by the city and the patent to it in pursuance thereof, being without color or authority of law are simply void, and no right to the premises in controversy can be upheld by them."

In the case of the Leavenworth Railroad vs. United States, 92 U. S. reports 733, there had been a grant of certain lands to Kansas, to aid in building a railroad. The secretary of the interior "listed" certain lands to the state of Kansas that it was decided were not included in the grant, and the state of Kansas, pursuant to such listing, had patented these lands to the railroad. The supreme court of the United States, in granting the relief prayed for, said:

These tracts, situated within the Osage ceded lands in Kansas, and specifically described in "certified lists" furnished by the commissioner of the general land office, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to the governor of the state, were subsequently conveyed by the latter to the appellant. Having the force and effect of a patent, (10 stat. 346), the lists passed the title of the United States to the tracts in question, if they were embraced by the grant in aid of the construction of the appellant's road. But the appellee contends that they were not so embraced. If such be the fact, inasmuch as public officers cannot bind the government beyond the scope of their lawful authority, the decree of the circuit court granting the prayer of the bill must be affirmed, and it was affirmed.

So it will be seen that the receipts and certificates of title to vast tracts of swamp lands, issued since January 17, 1879, by the state officers, are an absolute nullity, and the lands upon which they were issued still belong to the state, and are open to purchase by citizens in quantities not exceeding 320 acres to any one person, the same as though no such receipt or certificate had ever been issued. Soon after the present state administration was installed the board of state land commissioners, consisting of the present governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, declared all applications for the purchase of swamp lands, in cases where no part of the purchase price had been paid prior to January 17, 1879, void, and entered an order canceling the same. If it is the purpose of the present state board to act consistently and carry out the full purport of its actions in canceling the fraudulent receipts and certificates, it must admit and accept applications, hereafter made, to purchase such lands in quantities not exceeding 320 acres to any one person. Being the lands of the state, the law authorizes them to be sold outright, in quantities not exceeding 320 acres to any one person, at $1 per acre. Such purchasers will be entitled to a deed from the state immediately upon payment of the purchase price, and will get a good title to 320 acres of swamp lands that the courts will be bound to sustain, unless the most elementary principles of law and justice are violated.

There are certainly no less swamp lands in the state now than there were when the swamp land grabbers were endeavoring to get hold of them all, and they are no less valuable now than they were then, and it is to be hoped that the state administration will spare no effort to secure to the state all the lands that it is entitled to.

In regard to the repealing of the old swamp land laws by the act of 1878, I desire to call attention to two propositions, both of which have already appeared once in your paper. Dwarris on statutes, a very high authority, p. 676, says: "When an act of parliament (legislature) is repealed it must be considered, except as to those transactions passed—closed—as if it never existed."

The act of 1878 (as did also the act of 1887) undertook to cut off and annul all prior applications for the purchase of swamp lands from the state in cases where no part of the purchase price had been paid. It has been contended on behalf of the swamp land grabbers that such applications were "vested rights." In the case of Owen vs. Ish's heirs, decided by the state board, when Judge W. W. Thayer, as governor, was a member of it, it was held that applicants for the purchase of swamp lands who had not paid any part of the purchase money were not possessed of a "vested right" in the lands. A well recognized distinction exists between cases where the title was fully passed and cases where the title is to be conveyed at some future time. The latter class of cases are called executory contracts, and require a consideration to support them in every instance. And this was the distinction that the legislature recognized by the act of 1878, as it provided for cutting off and annulling those applications where no part of the purchase money had been paid. Smith's commentaries, an eminent authority, in regard to the fatal effect which the want of a consideration has in agreements and in regard to the right of the legislature to cut off and annul supposed executory contracts for which no consideration has been paid, p. 383, says:

"Hence, it is a proper subject of examination whether the contract be executed or executory. And if the latter, whether it be upon sufficient consideration, proved or presumed. If it be an act of the legislature which constitutes the contract, is it executed? Has the object of the contract been performed? Or is it a mere executory contract requiring the further action of the legislature or its agents to complete its execution? And if the latter, is it voluntary, or upon sufficient consideration?"

(Page 385 of same work.)

"A statute enacted by a legislative body, having power or authority under the constitution to enact it, which implies a contract executory depending upon the further action of the legislature or its agents for its execution, and which is without any consideration in fact or law, may, before the execution and the existence of any consideration, be repealed, such a contract not creating any rights or duties which, in legal contemplation can be impaired."

On page 882 it cites Justice Cown as saying: "The amount of the whole comes to this, that a repealing clause is such an express enactment as unnecessarily divests all inchoate rights which had arisen under the statute which it destroyed. The rights are but incidents to the statute, and fall with it, unless saved by the express words in the repealing clause."

Page 896: "Where a statute gives a right, in its nature not vested but remaining executory, if it does not become executed before a repeal of the law, it falls with it, and cannot thereafter be enforced."

Inasmuch as no title to swamp lands vested, under the act of 1870, until payment of the purchase money was made and a deed executed, by the entire repeal of the act of 1870, every means of acquiring was cut off. GRANGER.

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W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts, San Francisco.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the company, Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 20, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the properties of the company to the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific Railway companies, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
THEODORE WYGANT, Sec'y.
Portland, May 20, 1887. 20m1d

OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to the By Laws of the Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Portland, Or., at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 20th, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the company by the issuance of [illegible], and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
J. M. FOX, Secretary.
Portland, May 20, 1887. m22d

Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Co.

NOTICE OF

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Portland and Willamette Valley Railway Co. will be held at the Company's office, Room 6 of Reed's Block, corner Pine and First street, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah and State of Oregon upon Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, 1887, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may then legally come before the meeting.
WILLIAM REID, President.
Portland, Oregon, 6 May, 1887 [illegible]

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Portland, Or., on Monday, June 20, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
S. B. WILLEY, Sec.
Portland, May 20, 1887 20m20

GRAND SALE OF PLANTS
AT THE FLORAL GARDENS
147 MARKET ST.

In order to reduce stock, I now offer all kinds of plants at REDUCED PRICES.
Seedlings, different varieties, 50c per hundred.
Fifty Geraniums, named varieties, 25c up.
Heliotrope, Fuchias, Lantanas, Petunias, etc., 10c up.
Begonias 15c up; Lady Washington, large plants, 25c up; Carnations 15c up; Double-Blooming Wall Flowers, 3 for $1; strong Roses 25c up. A large stock ever-Blooming Shrubbery, Evergreens and Shade Trees at Low Prices. Country orders promptly and carefully filled. G. KUTZSCHAN, 147 Market st. 13atf

BIDS FOR SCHOOL BONDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SCHOOL District No. 1 of Multnomah county, which District comprises the city of Portland, Oregon, proposes to issue the bonds of said District, aggregating the sum of $[illegible] and having coupons attached, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January of each year. The principal to become payable as follows: $10,000 on July 1, 1888, and $10,000 on the first day of July of each succeeding year until the whole sum of $[illegible] be paid. Said bonds and interest to be made payable in New York, San Francisco or Portland, as desired. Sealed bids for said bonds in sums not less than $1,000 will be received at the office of FRED. DALY, School Clerk, 17 Stark st, Portland, Or., until June 21, 1887. For further particulars, address
CHAS. H. DODD,
WM. M. LADD.
Finance Committee of School District No 1, Portland, Oregon. 21m1d

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Directors of the Portland Tugboat Company, held on the 9th inst., the tugboat Pioneer was sold by authority and recommendation of the stockholders of said company; and,

WHEREAS, It is now proposed to dissolve the corporation; close up its business, and divide the assets among the stockholders entitled thereto, therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Tugboat Company will be held at the bank of Ladd & Tilton, at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, June 15, 1887, to take such action as may be deemed proper in regard to the matter above stated, and to perform such other business as to the matter aforesaid as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. SIBSON, Sec'y.
Portland, Or., May 11th 1887. [illegible]

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOSEPH SIMON, Sec'y.
Portland, Or., May 23, 1887 (23m1d)

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock A M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOSEPH SIMON, Sec'y.
Portland, Or., May 23 1887 (23m1d)

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Oregon Iron and Steel Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before them, will be held at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, in Portland, Oregon, on June 21, 1887, at 11 o'clock A M.
MARTIN WINCH, Sec'y.
Portland, Or., May 20, 1887 21m1d

FOR SALE:

200 Acres, 5½ Miles from Eugene.

This Farm is the N W ¼ and the S W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec 20, Tp 17 S, R 4 W, part of the Moores farm. It is prairie land, and capable of raising good crops. With some drainage the whole tract may be cultivated, and with proper cultivation should yield 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre; land near by has raised as high as 50 bushels. Price, **$22.50 per acre**, part cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Apply to JOEL WARE, Eugene City, or GEO. H. ANDREWS, Act'g Land Agent O. & C. R. R. Co., Portland. [illegible]

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING. Apply at King Lee & Co., 65 Morrison st. 30m2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO wait on table. Apply 131 Fourth, bet. Washington and Alder, immediately. 30m3

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK and do general housework in small family; no washing. Address P. O. Box 316. 30m

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must cook, wash and iron; references required. Call at 154 Jackson st., cor. E. Park. 29m2

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in the country; will be treated as one of the family. Particulars call at 66 Jefferson st. 30m2

WANTED—A GOOD BOY 15 YEARS OLD TO learn the harness trade. Apply at 104 Front st.

THE WAUKEGAN BOAT CLUB WANTS A good sign or house painter. Apply at the Waukegan Boat House, foot of Stark st, or to C. B. Cardinell, Supt. 29m1m

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER, immediately. Apply to WM. BUTTERWORTH, Merchant Tailor, Spokane Falls, W. T. 21m12

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the wholesale grocery business; none but a competent person need apply. Address, stating experience, W. G., care Oregonian. 3m7

WANTED—AGENTS.

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER—LOGAN'S LAST book. Agents! Apply at once for territory to 14m1f J. K. GILL & CO. Portland, Or.

DR. GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt, containing in itself a most complete battery, charges the human system with nature's greatest remedy—Electricity—giving sure relief to all Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Female Complaints, and other kindred diseases which drugs do not reach. Agents wanted in every town and city. Address ACME BELT AGENCY, 181 First st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical, four years' success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 363, Portland, Or. 13a-tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, IN PAYMENT OR part payment, a piano for Sellwood property. Address M C H, box 446 25m3

A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, having experience with business correspondence, etc, desires position; will furnish best references. Address MISS WILLIAMS, care Oregonian

A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper wants a set of books to post evenings; ten years' experience and best city references. Address C A P, care Oregonian 27m1f

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of horses; five years' experience; references if desired. Address M K, care Oregonian

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; private family preferred. Address K, care Oregonian 29m3

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY ON THE INstallment plan, a cottage of six rooms. Address M E, care Oregonian 10m1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AND HOUSE IN SELLwood; price $650; improvements cost $500; lots $220; best bargain in Sellwood. Apply at 107 Front st

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH 5 ROOMS and bath, all modern improvements, in south part of city. Address Cottage, care Oregonian 23m3

FOR RENT—AT NORTH BEACH—5-ROOM COTtage, furnished; pump on lot. Inquire of GEO. LAWRENCE, 74 Front or 121 N. 14th st, city 29m3

FOR SALE—A SIGHTLY BLOCK IN EAST Portland, bounded by Ninth and Tenth and D and C sts; will sell as a whole or in subdivisions; also a quarter block in Couch. Apply to T. J. O'BRIEN, 83 First st 24m1m

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette Valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH ROGER, 40 Second street, Portland, Oregon. 2atf

FOR SALE—$650. HOUSE IN EAST PORTland, cor Second and W sts; house overlooks the river; has a good cistern; sewerage good; woodshed and outhouses, etc; $350 cash down, and rest on time. Apply to JOHN KENWORTHY, East Portland 26m7

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS—A CHOICE corner lot, 35 feet front, facing east and south, with five room bay-window cottage, near street cars and public school in South Portland; will pay above 10 per cent. on investment. A. E. BORTHWICK, Real Estate and Loans, 130½ First st, cor Alder

FOR SALE—EAST PORTLAND PROPERTY, consisting of blocks 6, 17 and 18, Sullivan's Addition, in lots or blocks; good house; healthy location. Apply within one week to D. McMAHON, at Jones's, Fourth and Pine sts, Portland 29m7

FARM FOR SALE—A FINE FARM; WELL watered; good grass land; all fenced; convenient to timber; controls outside range, situated in Grand Ronde valley, Eastern Oregon; suitable for stock ranch, dairy or general farm; will be sold cheap for cash, or on favorable terms on time, or will exchange for Portland property. Call on or address JAS. A. RUSSELL, Cove, Union Co., Or.; or, J. W. HILL, Bishop Scott Grammar School, Portland, Or. 5m1m&w

FOR SALE—½ BLK WITH DWELLING, 8th AND Salmon sts, city. ½ blk 6th and College sts, city. 6 lots C st, bet 6th and 7th, Stephens add, E. Portland. Farming lands near P & W V and N P R R, near Portland. M C LYON, 125 Front st. 15m1m

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW QUARTER-blocks in Kenworthy's Addition at $650 each; de-[illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO; ELEgant bedroom set and other furniture; all nearly new. Apply at 46 Ash st 3m1m

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE HORSE, ABOUT 1100 lbs; rather speedy; good driver. Can be seen at Goddard & Fowler's Stable 29m3

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW 2-SEAT OPEN CARriage, the last of S. G. Bunting's make. To be seen at the old shop, S. E. cor 2d and Salmon sts [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY SECOND-HAND boiler and engine, complete; boiler 25 horse power, engine 20 horse power; also a 2 horse large delivery wagon, suitable for express. Inquire at 165 First st, Portland. m15tf

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS, 4 FEET in diameter, 16 feet long; also, one 35 horse power engine; all in good condition. Apply to HENRY WEINHARD, City Brewery. 28a1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. HONG SUE PING, PHYSICIAN AND druggist, 146 Second st, cor Alder, Portland, Or

EDGAR L. EATON, METAPHYSICIAN AND Christian Science Healer. Office, 269 Morrison st, bet Eighth and Ninth. Hours, 9 to 2 P. M. Patients instructed how to govern their bodies harmoniously.

MRS. E. DEFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, CONtinues the work begun by Mrs. J. Anderson Root, at 250 Washington st. Class for instruction in Healing Power of Mind at 1:30 P. M. Patients treated from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, and on Sundays from 12:00 to 2 P. M. 19m1m

DR. J. GILBERT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Offices over Selling's store, corner First and Taylor sts. Consultation free. 10m1m

DR. W. L. ADAMS' ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTItute is located on Fifth and J, East Portland. His Medical Baths and common sense treatment cure chronic cases that no other system reaches, as hundreds can testify who were treated by him in Portland nine years ago. Men and women who need honest treatment will be examined free. Come and investigate our system, even if you do not want treatment yourself. 17m1m

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, ASSAYer and Toxicologist, analyses of medicine and nostrums. Rates for assaying reduced. 105 First st.

S. H. GREENBERG, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 26 Kearny st. Room 3, San Francisco. 80

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, well furnished, for rent or sale. Apply at 111 C st cor Sixth 21m7

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONery business, with an established trade, in a live town; reason for selling, owner has other interests requiring his personal attention. Apply or address Oregon Steam Bakery 25m7

FOR SALE—A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANYone wishing to engage in the grocery, crockery and glassware business; located at Salem, Oregon, on principal st; doing a cash business; stock all fresh. For further information address Box 23, Salem, Oregon.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FLOURING MILL in a good location upon easy terms. Inquire of BOYD & ARNOLD, 102 First st, Portland. 25m1f

FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGE LOANS—MONEY TO LEND ON improved city property; 8 per cent; no commissions. Apply The Dundee Mortgage Co., 49 2d st. 24m1m

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture (without removal), Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, or Personal Notes with an acceptable endorser. R. A. FRAME, 133½ First st, cor. Alder. 16tf

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED COUNTRY property in Oregon and Washington Territory, and city property in Portland, BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO, cor First and A sts

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN POSTOFFICE, A DIAMOND RING. Liberal reward will be paid finder if returned to John A. Beck, opposite Esmond Hotel. 29m3

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

[illegible] & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco

JOHN FISKE—LECTURES.

WESTERN CAMPAIGNS, CIVIL WAR, June 1, 3, 6, 8. Course Ticket 75c
BEGINNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND, June 10, 13, 15, 17, 20. Course $1.
Programs and tickets at Gill's, Wisdom's, McKercher's, Skidmore's, Dekum's, Shanahan's and with committee. Single Lectures 25c. Special rates to the High School and others. 17m

COTTAGES AT THE BEACH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO ADJOINing, partly furnished, cottages near East Portland camp (Tinkers), built for A. S. Frank and D. D. Oliphant. Inquire at OLIPHANT & CUTTING'S, 2 Front st 21m?

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFF[illegible]

232½ FIRST ST.—FOR RENT—[illegible] and unfurnished rooms.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] single; bath rooms attached; [illegible] prices from $5 to $10 per month

FOR RENT — HANDSOMELY FUR[illegible] front rooms at reasonable rates at [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN [illegible] family, 181 Yamhill st, cor West Park

FOR RENT—LIGHT, CLEAN AND CO[illegible] ably furnished rooms with the use of [illegible] st, bet Third and Fourth

NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFUR[illegible] rooms to rent by Mrs Forsslund; pri[illegible] week up. Inquire at 270 N 15th st near S[illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND [illegible] nished rooms single or en suite, suitable [illegible] keeping, at 152 Washington st up-stairs

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE [illegible] ily, with pleasant lawn, at 25 North [illegible] mon and Main.

FOR RENT—BY THE 1st—LARGE [illegible] rooms, furnished for light house-keeping [illegible] pleasant front room, suitable for one or [illegible] men; only respectable parties need apply, [illegible] hill st

FOR RENT—ROOM, 128½ FIRST ST. [illegible] and Morrison; upstairs; will accom[illegible] occupant. Inquire Neptune Baths sam[illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFU[illegible] throughout; complete change; [illegible] day, week, month. 125½ 2d st. bet Salmo[illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible] en suite or single; also furnished and [illegible] rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BO[illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROO[illegible] board. 171 Alder st, cor Seventh

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WI[illegible] without board, at 31 West Park [illegible] and C[illegible]. Terms reasonable

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, SINGL[illegible] suite, for rent, with board. Inquir[illegible] KELLETT, 283 Fifth st, corner Main

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH [illegible] windows, gaslight and bathroom; [illegible] ily table; at 291 Fourth street, [illegible] northeast corner of Jefferson.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—DWELLING, WITH MODERN [illegible] provements; 8 rooms; furnace [illegible] cold water, etc; good neighborhood, within [illegible] S.W. of postoffice. Address Jack, care Oregon[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS EHL, MIDWIFE OF 12 YEARS [illegible] Graduate St. Louis School of Midwi[illegible] French, German and English. 215 W[illegible]

MRS. E. COOK HAS A FEW SPARE [illegible] for piano pupils. Apply at C[illegible] PARLORS, corner Second and Washington.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY [illegible] latest and cheap[illegible] 2m1m) GORDON, Builder, 188 Third st [illegible]

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WH[illegible] bouts of Wm. H., Samuel P. and C[illegible] Goufet will confer a favor by correspond[illegible] Samuel P. Goufet, Vancouver, W. T.

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-MOVING [illegible] raising done in first-class style on [illegible] Call on WALTER JONES, 56 Washington st [illegible] Fourth and Fifth

NOTICE—ALL BAGGAGE LEFT IN CARE [illegible] J. Salzer & Bro. Oregon Hotel, will be [illegible] public auction ninety days after this date. C[illegible] Globe Hotel cor Front and C sts.
May 9 1887 law4 J. SALZER & BRO.

INSTALMENT DEALERS WILL FIND [illegible] what they need—A Full Line of Instalment G[illegible] sold only to the Instalment Trade by address[illegible] INSTALMENT DEALERS SUPPLY CO. 28m36 Erie, Pennsylvania

NOTICE—THE HANDSOME STEAM LAUNCH Mikado can be chartered for evenings and [illegible] days at reasonable rates. For terms, call on BROWN & McCABE, [illegible]

NOTICE—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL WHOM [illegible] may concern that I will not pay any debts con[illegible] tracted by any one excepting myself. Also, [illegible] one buys stock on my farm or produce from [illegible] proceeds of one-half must be paid to me.
Portland, May 28, 1887 (29m7) MRS. J. B. KN[illegible]

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF [illegible] Portland Reduction Works will be held [illegible] city on Friday, June 10, 1887, at 2:30 P. M. at [illegible] Tilden's Bank, for the purpose of considering [illegible] question of increasing the capital stock.
27m J. M. ARTHUR, Sec'y

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—BIDS ARE [illegible] vited to furnish all the necessary materials [illegible] perform all various kinds of labor required [illegible] and complete a brick hotel building at Hailey, I[illegible] territory. Plans and specifications to be seen at [illegible] office of W. H. Williams, architect, room 16, [illegible] building. Bids will be opened Tuesday, [illegible] 12 M. Owners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. BEWS & HODGMAN [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS [illegible]
WATER CONSUMERS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that all water rates are payable at the [illegible] of the City Water Works IN ADVANCE on the [illegible] of each month, and if not paid within ten days [illegible] after the water will be shut off until payment [illegible] amount due, with fifty cents in addition [illegible] off and turning on the water. 30m12 I. W. S[illegible] Superintendent

EAST PORTLAND ASSESSMENT N[illegible] Notice to the subscribers of the [illegible] Association, that there has been an [illegible] capital stock of this association of [illegible] value of stocks. Due in 30 days from date. [illegible] Wetzel is appointed to receive money and [illegible] May 17, 1887 [illegible] M. STOKE[illegible]

[illegible] fington county, near Garden Home, [illegible] tels, "POULTRY FARM PRODUCTS." [illegible] Portland, PO box [illegible]. Orders for hatching [illegible] filled. Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks [illegible] Rocks at $2 per setting of 13; Langshans, H[illegible] Black Sumatras at $3.50 per setting [illegible]

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN [illegible] pointed Agents for the purchase of Re[illegible] the Columbia River Paper Company, and [illegible] pared to purchase for cash, Rags, [illegible] Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, O[illegible] Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE OF SALE—IN [illegible] miralty.—The steamboat "City of Sa[illegible]" United States of America, District of Or[illegible] Whereas, a libel was filed in the District Court [illegible] United States for the District of Oregon, [illegible] ary, 26, 1887, by The Salem Steamboat Compan[illegible] on March 23, 1887, by J. H. Grimsley and [illegible] venors, against the steamboat called "City [illegible] Salem," her tackle, apparel, machinery and fur[illegible] praying that the same may be sold for the [illegible] said libels alleged: and whereas the said v[illegible] tackle, apparel and furniture has been [illegible] is now in the custody of the Marshal for [illegible] by virtue of process issued out of said Court; whereas such proceedings have been therein [illegible] that by the interlocutory order and decree [illegible] Court, made and pronounced on May 21, 1887, [illegible] ordered that the said vessel, her tackle, appar[illegible] chinery and furniture be sold by the Marshal [illegible] to the highest bidder, where she now lies in [illegible] trict, on ten days' notice of the time and place [illegible] first published in the DAILY OREGONIAN; and the proceeds of such sale be brought into [illegible] the same delivered to the clerk thereof. Now, therefore, I hereby give notice that, in pursuance [illegible] interlocutory order and decree, and by virtue [illegible] of venditioni exponas, tested the 28th day of [illegible] to me directed and delivered, I will on Tue[illegible] 7th day of June, 1887, at 1 o'clock in the af[illegible] said day, at the wharf of the Salem Centre [illegible] Company, in the City of Salem, in said Distr[illegible] the said steamboat, called the "City of Salem," [illegible] tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture at [illegible] auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for c[illegible] hand.

Dated at Portland, in said District, the 28th day [illegible] May, 1887.
PENUMBRA KELLY,
U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon.
GEARIN & GILBERT, Proctors for Libellants.
WATSON, HUME & WATSON, Proctors for Intervenors.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE [illegible] and Commission Merchant. 65 Front st

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS [illegible] naval stores. 76 N. Front st., Portland, Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers. 126 Fro[illegible]

C. CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND C[illegible] sion Merchants. 50 North Front stre[illegible]

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE [illegible] cers and commission merchants, N[illegible] North Front street, Portland, Or

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. [illegible]) commission merchants in general and [illegible] duce, 1[illegible]7 Front st., between Washington and [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for [illegible] Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash[illegible]

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat [illegible] salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and [illegible] Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and A[illegible] Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consign[illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 [illegible] Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GRO[illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants [illegible] and 64 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company, 92 North First st. Factory [illegible] Addition, East Portland.

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS of the Road Overalls, Standard [illegible] Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimeres. C[illegible] 67, 69, 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS [illegible] 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Good[illegible] Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, [illegible] corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream [illegible] Ginger Ale, Medical Lake Mineral water, Extra [illegible] tains and Supplies

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED [illegible] Portland, Or.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, (SUCCESSOR TO [illegible]) wholesale and retail dealer, [illegible]

GOLD AMALGAMATOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PATENTED A machine to save fine gold in [illegible] gets, etc. after low [illegible] We will [illegible] value on any bar or bench claim in Ore[illegible] ton territory or Alaska. After the [illegible] upon the party can place the amount [illegible] the bank, subject to proof satisfactory [illegible] chine will do all we claim for it. [illegible] water used, fall, etc. A small machine [illegible] ity) can be seen by calling at Newberg [illegible] Address BRASFIELD & GEORGE, N[illegible] Co, Oregon [illegible]

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887

IMPOTENT, AND WHY.

A provision carried into a constitution over strong opposition, to meet an emergency or to serve a special purpose almost surely fails. For the very fact that a constitutional amendment is proposed as a remedy for a special evil, real or supposed, implies that there is a vast body of opinion and interest hostile to the object which the amendment is designed to secure, which body of opinion and interest it is proposed to coerce and overcome by the amendment to the organic law. An amendment put into a constitution in such a manner becomes a dead letter. There is no way of enforcing it among those communities which it is designed to coerce while the other communities, or those friendly to the idea or object, have no need of the amendment.

This has been proven in a signal manner by the history of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. That amendment was forced into the constitution as a means of prohibiting the disfranchisement of the colored men of the Southern states, and of securing to them beyond question the right and privilege of voting. This article has been part of the constitution of the United States more than eighteen years. Every one knows that during this long period it has been, and still is, systematically set at naught in those states whose opposition to equal suffrage caused it to be enacted. Congress, moreover, is empowered by the article to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. But does congress show the slightest disposition to do, or even to attempt, anything of the kind? The people of the United States have for many years acquiesced, and they still acquiesce, in the nullification of this amendment, since they see no means of enforcing it.

Here is a lesson as to the impotence of constitutional amendments. When an amendment is put into a constitution for a special purpose, against the protests of a large body of the citizens, this is altogether sure to be the result. So, a constitutional amendment, forbidding sale of liquors in Oregon, would not prevent their sale in those communities where a large proportion of the people wanted them, nor would special legislation to enforce such amendment be more operative. And indeed it would even be doubtful whether such legislation could be had, after the amendment was adopted, for, as congress passes no laws to enforce the equal suffrage article of the federal constitution, our legislature probably would pass none for enforcement of a prohibitory amendment. It is certain, at all events, that the heavy voting power of large communities would be steadily against such legislation. And even if it were enacted, there would be no means of enforcing it in those communities hostile to it and to its purpose; since majorities, however large, for prohibition in certain parts of the state would have little or no effect in enforcement of prohibition upon large majorities against it in other parts of the state. Great majorities for equal suffrage in Ohio and Pennsylvania do not enforce equal suffrage in Mississippi and South Carolina.

A prohibitory amendment in Oregon would not prohibit the liquor traffic. But it would prohibit practical legislation on the liquor trade. It would be quite impotent, except as to this last result.

AN EMBARRASSING POSITION.

The announcement comes that the president is going to make an effort to get the democrats in congress to come to agreement upon tariff reduction. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more hopeless than this proposition. All democrats, indeed, will agree that the tariff must be reduced, but when they come to selection of the articles upon which the reduction is to be made they will be sure to differ beyond all power of reconciliation.

duction is to be made in the interest of protection, or not. To preserve protection is regarded as the first duty in congress of those who represent districts containing industries that claim protection. Some forty districts of this kind are represented in congress by democrats, and these districts are nearly all in doubtful northern states, which probably would vote against the democratic party on any issue that would put protection in peril. And even in some of the southern states, as the two Virginias, Tennessee and North Carolina, the democratic party, on such issue, might suffer loss.

Again, it will not be possible to consider reduction of duties on imports without considering also the reduction of internal taxes. This is a further element of the problem that adds to the difficulty of solution. On the one hand it will not be a safe political venture to reduce protection on articles in whose production the great industrial and manufacturing districts are concerned, and on the other it will not be safe to reduce the taxes on liquors and tobacco while leaving the duties on sugar, salt, tools and clothing unrepealed. Discontent is sure to follow, in any event. For years past the impossibility of dealing with this subject without disaster to their party has kept the democrats from dealing with it at all, and it is even harder now for that party to deal with it than heretofore, because it has larger responsibility.

The question does not embarrass the republican party, because the utterances of that party are, and uniformly have been, for protection, and next year it will take advantage of what it will regard as a great political opportunity, by pronouncing for protection even more strongly than heretofore. It will undertake to get over the difficulties presented by the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury by demanding reduction of duties on those articles which come least in competition with American production, and it may give up the tobacco tax while for the rest [illegible] liberal appropriations for [illegible] internal improvements. For the present [illegible] may be a winning platform, but it [illegible] permanent policy. So, even if the republicans should win on this basis next year, they would lose on it in the long run.

But as matters now are, the democratic position is the embarrassing one. Responsibility rests on that party, and it must act, and yet the situation is such that it can scarcely act just now without rendering itself liable to be hurt by the consequences.

A special to the New York *World* from Albany gives what purports to be a detailed plan of the the Sherman men at New York to control the delegation of that state in Sherman's interest in the national convention next year. It is asserted that Sherman, when the time comes to act, will show strength that will astonish Blaine and his friends. The plan is to capture New York through the influence of Levi P Morton, who is the choice of the Sherman men as associate on the ticket as vice-president. Morton is ambitious to contribute as much as possible to the successful downfall of Blaine, as a return for the part Blaine took in the late senatorial contest when Frank Hiscock was elected over Morton. In Ohio the Sherman men have the entire republican machinery in control, and there will not be courage enough on the part of opponents in Ohio to make anything like a formidable opposition to his nomination, and Sherman will soon have his interests in New York so well guarded and protected that he cannot be deprived of the vote of that state in the national convention. This is the story, but political chickens very often do not count so many after they are hatched as they do before hatching.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently set on foot a "competitive examination," with a view of getting a consensus of opinion in regard to the novels. "We did not," it says, in announcing the result, expressly limit the competition to English novels, but our readers have been patriotic, and hardly a single foreign book appears in the lists. The result may be taken, therefore, as embodying the current opinion of the day on English novels and novelists: 1. The best historical novel, Scott, 'Ivanhoe.' 2. The best humorous novel, Dickens, 'Pickwick.' 3. The most imaginative romance, Rider Haggard, 'She.' 4 The best 'novel with a purpose,' Charles Reade, 'Never too Late to Mend.' 5. The best tale of seafaring life, Marryat, 'Midshipman Easy.' 6 The best tale of country life, George Eliot, 'Adam Bede.' 7 The best sensational novel, Wilkie Collins, 'Woman in White.' 8 The best tale for boys, Defoe, 'Robinson Crusoe.' 9 The best Irish novel, Lever, 'Charles O'Malley.' 10 The best Scotch novel, Scott, 'The Heart of Midlothian.' 11 The best novel of all, Thackeray, 'Vanity Fair.'"

Ben Perley Poore, whose death was announced Sunday, was born at Newburyport, Mass., November [illegible], 1820. He learned the printing business, and when 15 years old was editor of the *Southern Whig* of Athens, Ga. In 1841 Poore became attache of the U S legation at Belgium, but from [illegible] to 1848 resumed journalistic work as correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*, traveling in Egypt, Palestine and other far Eastern countries, during this period he also made a valuable collection of historical manuscripts from the French archives for the state of Massachusetts. Mr Poore then devoted several years to literature, publishing biographies of Louis Philippe, Gen Taylor and the first Napoleon, besides contributing several novels to magazines. In 1854 he took up his residence at Washington, where he has since lived, acting as newspaper correspondent, clerk of senate committees, and, since 1867, editor of the Congressional Directory. It was as a newspaper writer that Poor achieved his fame. He was a charming story teller and his long residence at the national capital and intimacy with most of the prominent men of our time, gave him a fund of information that rendered him an exceedingly conspicuous figure in Washington.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York city, recently said that among popular errors to be opposed was that "the pope had the right to command and be obeyed only in matters of faith and morals, and when speaking as infallible. This idea the vatican council had anathematized in these words 'If any one say that the pope has a right to command in matters of faith and morals, and not in discipline, let him be anathema.' The pope, said the archbishop in conclusion, does not interfere in matters of politics unless the government interferes with matters of conscience, and has warned all the prelates of the church that they must be obedient to the government under which they are."

The Chinese population of the country is being diminished rapidly by death and emigration, and since the number who can come into the country under the restriction act is extremely limited, the reduction is very marked. An effect of it is seen in the Chinese labor market at nearly all places on the Pacific coast. Wages of Chinese have risen from twenty to forty per cent. during the past year, in and around Portland, and undoubtedly will go up still more. Chinese labor will now become scarcer from year to year, and five years hence it will be an inappreciable factor.

It is again asserted that Blaine will speak in England on the Irish question. Should he do so his utterances would have real force, only they would be interpreted as part of his campaign for the presidency of the United States.

Dr. McGlynn has thus far refused to go to Rome upon the order of the pope, and it is intimated that he will not go at all. McGlynn evidently thinks himself a bigger man than old Leo.

The San Francisco *Post* says that Kissane, for whom a requisition has been issued by the State of Arkansas, is not in California. It is believed he has gone to British Columbia.

Is the man who appeals to the law to regulate his habits in order to "save" him, worth saving? He isn't, and besides, the effort of the law to do it will fail.

THE CŒUR D'ALENE MINES.

WARDNER, Idaho, 28th of May.

The Cœur d'Alene mining district lies in that part of Idaho known as the panhandle, south of and within the elbow formed by the Northern Pacific railroad in its detour of Pend'Oreille lake. It covers pretty much the whole of the large county of Shoshone and takes its name from the Cœur d'Alene mountains, in which its treasures are deep hid. Its superficial boundaries are Clark's Fork and Pend'Oreille lake on the north, the Bitter Root mountains on the east, the St. Joe mountains on the south and the Wolf Lodge mountains on the west—an area of about sixty by forty miles. It has been said that this is the most broken patch of country in the United States, and, standing yesterday in an elevated situation, viewing range crowded upon range, summit vying with summit, mountains to the north, south, east and west, and nowhere a level place, I found it easy to credit this claim, savoring thought does of local extravagance.

In a country so remote and rugged, prospecting is a slow, difficult and costly business. The time and effort required to look over one square mile would suffice in a region less obstructed for the examination of ten miles, and with these facts in mind the reader should not be surprised to learn that the Cœur d'Alene mountains have been only scratched over, and that there is every reason to hope that the discoveries already made will be equaled by discoveries yet to come.

Through the middle of this region the Cœur d'Alene river runs in a general southwesterly course. It receives from the east two considerable tributaries, the South Fork within thirty miles of its junction with Cœur d'Alene lake, and Pritchard creek about fifteen miles further north. These streams which run in courses directly parallel and almost due east and west, are separated by two lofty ridges. On the South Fork (the local district takes the name of the stream) lie the silver and lead mines which recently have given the Cœur d'Alene so much celebrity, while on the North Side (locally known as such) are the gold mines discovered in 1883-4 which originally attracted attention to the Cœur d'Alene. Between the two [illegible] local district of Beaver Creek [illegible] in the silver district near it [illegible] South Fork, runs in a [illegible] country in [illegible] where it joins the Cœur d'Alene [illegible] new town of Wardner [illegible] South Fork or Silver [illegible] town of the gold district [illegible] creek has its own town of Delta.

And here it is proper to say that in writing of this country I speak from the standpoint of a visitor wholly disinterested and with such knowledge as I have been able to gain in a week of close observation under circumstances which have made me acquainted with men of every sort and opened all sources of information. I have brought to this examination only such special knowledge of mines and mining as I have gained by visits like this to other camps of the coast, and speak as an observer, and not as a scientific expert.

The most important developments in the silver district up to date are at or near the town of Wardner, from where I write, about twelve miles from where the South Fork joins the Cœur d'Alene river, and on Milo creek, about two miles south of the Fork and tributary to it. The original discovery was made eighteen months ago by a prospector named Kellogg, and the mines known as the Sullivan and Bunker Hill were located by him in connection with Con. Sullivan and Phil O'Rourke. Adjoining these properties and within a radius of a mile and a half from them there are many locations, more or less developed, all or nearly all of which promise to be very rich. These mines are almost entirely of galena, with some carbonate ores in the croppings. Galena occurs in the fissures and in brecciated quartz rock along the line of fissures. There is not a straight, clear, true fissure vein, but a mineral belt formed of broken fissure veins and impregnated country rock.

In this district the only practical, industrial development has been in the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines which face each other from opposite sides of a deep gulch about five hundred feet above its bed and perhaps a thousand feet below the adjacent ridges. In the work of prospecting, development, etc., and in machinery, about $360,000 has been expended on these properties. The Sullivan has been entered upon three levels, there being in all about 1,600 feet of tunnels, not to mention numerous crosscuts, stopes, winzes, etc. In the Bunker there are about 1200 feet of tunnels, likewise upon three levels, the lower level of each being some hundreds of feet above the bed of the gulch which separates them. From the Sullivan the ores are lowered to the concentrator in the gulch directly beneath, in running upon inclined tracks worked by a connecting chain upon the principle involved in the balancing of buckets in a well. The descending car helps to draw the ascending car, in fact does the whole work, since with its load of ore it outweighs its empty counterpart. From the Bunker the ores are chuted into bins, from which they are fed directly into the hopper of the concentrator. The gross value of these ores as they come from the mines is from $60 to $70 per ton, and the cost of extracting the silver lead, including working charges, transportation and reduction, is now [illegible] per ton, which should be reduced to $30. Thus it will be seen that for Mr Reed and those who with him now own these properties, there is a profit of $22 in every ton of rock taken out. Just now, while the mines are new, only the richest parts of the rock are taken out and three and a half tons yield one ton of concentrates, but when operation becomes larger and systematic, when the several grades of good, bad and indifferent are taken together, it will require from five to six tons for one ton of concentrates.

The quantity of the rock is something prodigious. We (I speak now of the Portland board of trade party) were taken through the various levels, through tunnels, cross cuts and stopes which seemed interminable and could only gaze in wonder and amazement at the vast mountain gleaming everywhere with galena. I asked Prof Clayton, the well known mining engineer, if there was any means of knowing how much there was of it. He made a few figures and remarked "There are 300,000 tons *in sight* and God only knows how much more." It is not necessary to be a scientist to see that these mines are storehouses of prodigious wealth. The concentrator, which is a small affair, costing somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000, grinds up from sixty to seventy tons per day and does not stop for Sunday. It has already turned out $600,000 in concentrates and, speaking comparatively, scarcely an impression has been made on the great storehouse of mineral.

From what I have seen, I cannot dissent from the opinion which prevails here that Mr. Reed and his associates will get a return of ten fold upon their venture of $1,500,000. It is understood here that the late owners of these mines, Wardner, Sullivan, O'Rourke, Kellogg and others, who have been made rich by the sale, took part pay in stock and are still interested with Mr Reed. It is said, also, that Mr. B Goldsmith holds a very considerable share.

Adjoining the Bunker Hill, to the north, lies the Stemwinder mine, owned by Van DeLashmutt, J. C Moreland and other Portland men. There has been no development here, but the surface indications are precisely similar to those of the Bunker. It is an extension of the same mineral belt and there can be no doubt that it is a most valuable property. Its present owners got it for $50,000, and five times that sum would not touch it at this time. Next on the north lies the Tyler, where something like 600 feet of tunnels have been run, with flattering prospects. The Viola lies further on. A mile west of the Sullivan and Bunker Hill, in Deadwood gulch, situated, as are all those mines, some hundred feet from the gulch bed, is the Sierra Nevada, one of the most promising mines of the district. Four tunnels, aggregating 1800 feet in length, have been run into the mountain side, exposing a magnificent body of rock bearing wire or pure silver in great quantities and running finally into galena. The work here has been wholly by way of development—that is, exploration—and the owners are satisfied that [illegible] that of the Sullivan and Bunker. To the unscientific visitor this is the most interesting mine in the district, since he is able to trace the vein by its exposures within the tunnels of pure wire silver. This is a sort of showing which anybody is able to appreciate, since it leaves nothing to be taken for granted. The Sierra Nevada vein lies flat, dipping slightly in a south easterly course. It is in a different belt of rock, but in the same line of mineral zone with the Sullivan and Bunker.

It would be a labor worse than useless to name over the scores of locations and prospects in the neighborhood of Wardner, and in the silver district which stretches up and down the South Fork for a distance of full forty miles. There are hundreds of prospects showing silver and lead in the croppings, many, of course, valueless. The croppings in perhaps the greater number of instances mark the course of light and practically worthless seams, but occasionally the fissuring contracts and forms large ore deposits, spreading again in seams, and again contracting in converging fissures. The Wardner group of mines lie upon one of these contractions, which are called, technically, centers of disturbance. The next center, so far as known, (be it remembered that the district has only been lightly skimmed over as yet), lies to the east nine miles from Wardner in the neighborhood of the town of Wallace. The Tiger, Granite and other mines in this vicinity show fine bodies of ore, similar to that described in the Wardner group. Development in the more important of these locations has reached the point of absolute demonstration, and the properties are in the hands of men who propose to make the most of them. I might name in this district a score or more of mines, but it would only make confusion in the mind of the reader. Furthermore, this review is intended to be general rather than particular, and notes of individual properties will be left for a special illustrated edition of THE OREGONIAN, now in preparation, to be devoted exclusively to the Cœur d'Alene district.

Further to the east, about twelve miles from Wallace and in the same general belt of country there is another ore center fully equal to those already examined. The Hunter mine, recently bought by Dennis Ryan, of St Paul, and other locations are in this region. They show ores identical in character with the product of the Wardner and Wallace groups, with this difference, namely, that the tenure of silver goes a little higher, running from half an ounce to an ounce to the unit of lead. This is as far as exploration has reached at this time.

In letters to follow I propose to treat of the gold district (north side) and the gold and silver district of Beaver creek, also to set forth as fully as possible general facts as to towns, people, business, transportation, population, etc., which have come under my notice during the past week.

A. H.

WASHINGTON PIONEER REUNION

OLYMPIA, W T, May 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

Permit me to say through your paper that reduced rates will be given to members attending the Washington pioneer re-union at Port Townsend on June 7 and 8 next, as follows

By the Washington Steamboat & Transportation Company. From Tacoma, $4, from Seattle, $3, for the round trip, trip good for ten days.

By the boats of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. One fare for the round trip from all of their Puget Sound points. Yours truly,

FRANCIS HENRY,
Sec. Wash. Pioneer Assn.

BORN.

May 29, to the wife of M Fisher, a son. All well.

DIED.

At Denver, Colo., on Sunday night May 29, Levi Knott. Notice of funeral given hereafter.

At Alberton, Josephine county, on the 28th inst., of diphtheria, Wayne, infant son of John M. and Ella M Lewis of this city. Mr Lewis and his family were visiting his parents when the sad bereavement overtook them.

MEETING NOTICE.

The members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association are requested to meet at the police court room at 12:30 P M to-day to attend the funeral of our late member and vice-president, John H. Egan.

JOSEPH J MEAGHER, President.
ROBT HOLMAN, Secretary.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers, Lowest Prices. 5 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

EXCURSION TO YAQUINA

Friday, June 3, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Oregon Pacific Railroad will [illegible]

RENOVATE YOUR SYSTEM BY USING OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.

PIANOS — WILEY B ALLEN'S Music Store, 11 First st, Portland Or. Largest stock, catalog free — ORGANS

NEW HOME Sewing Machine Co., [illegible]

[illegible]KS REPAIRED AT S HARRIS & CO'S, [illegible] First st.

CASCADE MINERAL WATER
DEPOT, 86 YAMHILL ST.

SPECULATION IN STOCKS, CHICAGO WHEAT [illegible]
W. J. LEAHY.
Office Merchants' Exchange Rooms Portland [illegible]

A THOROUGH ARTIST,
Madame [illegible] Modiste with D. P. [illegible] Co. We are now in a position to execute in design, style and finish equal to New York, Chicago or San Francisco. Suits in [illegible] from own material or to order. Cutting and draping a specialty. Charges moderate. 147 Third street.

EXCURSION TO YAQUINA.

Friday, June 3, 1 o'clock P. M.

Steamer "BENTLEY" and O. P. R. R. Train

Hotels at Yaquina and Newport are not yet crowded and there can be no pleasanter time to make a moonlight trip up the peerless Willamette. There will be good music furnished free and in the social room on the deck those who desire can indulge in the airy dance. 31m1

CITY RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$[illegible]—Fine lot 50x100 feet with two story house in West Park near Morrison st.
$1400—Choice lot in King's Addition.
$1750—Fine corner lot in King's Addition.
$4250—100x100 feet E and Twentieth sts.
$10,000—Half block on Nineteenth st in Couch's Addition, the finest to be had in the city.
$1250—Choice quarter block in Sky Land.
$1600—Extra choice quarter block in Sky Land on Portland Heights.
CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark street. 6m29

The ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will give a Grand Excursion on Saturday, June 11, the new and elegant Steamer "Alaskan" having been chartered for the occasion. Full particulars will appear later. By order of the O. F. L. A.

JEWETT'S
REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS,
BABY CARRIAGES
—AND—
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
At Ackerman's.

EXCURSION TO YAQUINA.

Friday, June 3, 1 o'clock P. M.

Steamer "BENTLEY" and O. P. R. R. Train.

From Portland, Oregon City, Salem, Independence and all river points. Tickets good for return on any trip of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company's steamers before August 1. Now is the time to go. Acres of rhododendron in bloom. The most beautiful sight in the flower line to be seen in any land. 31m1

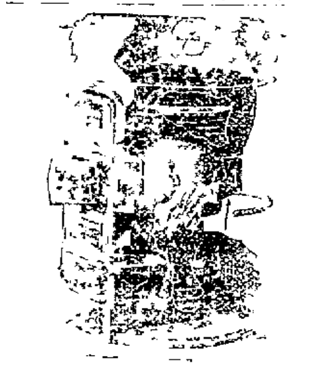
ATTENTION!
All persons holding Wednesday Night Tickets for
RHEA
Please call at Prentice's and exchange for Thursday or other exchange.
RHEA will positively appear

Thursday	Fairy Fingers
Friday	Camille
Saturday	Pygmalion and Galatea

Tuesday Tickets good for Wednesday

CASINO.
2 NIGHTS—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
June 3 and 4, Saturday Matinee.
Farewell appearance of the versatile Comedy Artists
MR. & MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT,
And their excellent company
"OVER THE GARDEN WALL."
Saturday Matinee,
"OTTO."
Reconstructed and renovated. More fun than ever. Complete innovations.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS
—THAT—
R. B. CURRY
Has a large and excellent list of City and Suburban
REAL ESTATE,
Of which the following is a part:
One fourth Block [illegible] on a fast becoming popular street and handy to two car lines—$[illegible]
One fourth Block [illegible]
One fourth Block on [illegible] Ground—$2700
One fourth Block in South Portland—$[illegible]
Half Block—$[illegible]
[illegible] fronting east with Cottage—$2500
[illegible] one fourth Block [illegible] and Salmon [illegible]
One half Block on Clay st.
Improved property in different parts of the city.



H. B. CHASE.
(Successor to Chase & Bales)
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
[illegible]
FURNACES
For California, Oregon and Washington Ter'y.

Thirty years experience in the principal Eastern cities and on the Pacific coast has given me a knowledge of the wants of the community in this line which few possess, and an undisputed reputation as a practical furnaceman.

The reputation of these Furnaces being well established throughout the United States and Canada I have no hesitation in saying they are the most durable and economical heater in the market.

Plans and estimates furnished upon application. Country orders solicited. Send for catalogue and price list.

By permission I refer to the following public buildings I have heated:
State Insane Asylum, Salem
State University, Eugene,
Public Schools, Albany and Seattle
Paddock's Hall, Tacoma
Orphans' Home, Portland, and many others.
Address all orders
H. B. CHASE.
No 9 Oak street, Portland, Or
Between First and Front

EXCURSION TO YAQUINA.

Friday, June 3, 1 o'clock P. M.

Steamer "BENTLEY" and O. P. R. R. Train

Fare for the round trip including meals on steamer:

Portland	$6 00	Independence	$3 75
Oregon City	5 50	Albany	3 50
Bay's	5 00	Corvallis	3 25
Salem	4 00	Philomath	3 00

21mlt

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE [illegible]

W[illegible] COOK [illegible]

W[illegible] WAGES [illegible]

500 [illegible] NEW STYLES [illegible] Fourth [illegible]

B[illegible] WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY ABOUT [illegible] Washington [illegible]

C[illegible] DAY AT THE WOMAN'S EX[illegible]

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for gentlemen, gas, bath [illegible]

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS it becomes necessary to obtain a good square meal, go to the New York Restaurant.

LADIES' DERBY KID GLOVES, 8 BUTTONS, $1 60 [illegible] TORIER [illegible] Third st.

MEN AND WOMEN CAN CONSULT DR [illegible] free [illegible] Rooms 3 and [illegible] First National Bank. Correspondence answered.

WANTED—BARGAINS FOR OUR customers. GRADON & [illegible] ANCEL, Real Estate Agents, 7 Washington st. 3mt

TRUNKS AND VALISES Exclusively. I. SILBERSTEIN & CO., opp Esmond.

F. W. BALTES & CO., 28 OAK, PRINTERS AND BINDERS. 24mt

DECORATIVE AND PLAIN paper hanging, frescoing and signs by S[illegible] & Bono, 49 Ash st.

WALLPAPER NEW DESIGNS direct from Eastern factories. Schofield & Morgan, 87 Washington st.

FIRE-BRICKS & Smelting Coke
GEORGE S. CLARK & CO., cor. 4th and E.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS A NEW eight room house with modern improvements in Couch's addition. Address 2[illegible] Eighth st, or call from 2 to 3 P M. 31m7

FOR SALE—150 ACRES RICH LEVEL BOTTOM and improved, 12 miles from Eugene City, $1[illegible] per acre. Address PROPRIETOR Fourth Street Hotel, East Portland. 31m1m

BE ON HAND TO DAY—ONLY TO DAY AT prices advertised—boys' all wool suits, choicest variety, $4 per suit, at Meier & Frank's. Bring the boys along from 4 to 13 years. 31m1

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR one of the most useful articles ever patented. Address or call upon T. A STEPHENS, 133 First st, room F, Portland, Or. 31m10

ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of Walter C Heydon, last heard of in Portland 8 years ago, will confer a favor by addressing Wm P Heydon, Cleveland, Oregon. 31m4

FOR SALE—THE BEST CANDY FRUIT AND cigar stand in Portland, with rooms suitable for ice cream and other great advantages. Particulars at Portland Cigar Factory, 48 Alder st. 27m9tf

TAKE THE BOYS ALONG. GREAT PICNIC for them at Meier & Frank's great sale of boys' clothing. Elegant styles, 4 to 13 years, warranted all wool, at $4 per suit—only to morrow. 30m2

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR FAMily at present on summer place five miles from city. Inquire at office of Strong & Strong, room 12, Labbe's building, cor Second and Washington. 31mtf

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. L. C HENRICHSEN, Portland, Or. 12m

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN TOWN to buy your millinery and get your dressmaking done is the Mikado, don't forget it, 101½ Morrison st. MRS SWIFT, Manager. 3m1mtf

REMOVED—DURING THE HIGH WATER the [illegible] Wood Yard is located at [illegible] sts. Orders left at Wm [illegible] and Morrison will receive prompt attention. Telephone [illegible]

A YOUNG WIDOW, INTELLIGENT AND PREpossessing, wishes to correspond with a gentleman. Object matrimony. Must be kind, generous and possess money. Address ELLA BANARD, S. E. cor Eighth and F sts. 31m1

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON MARquam's Hill, fine grounds, fruit and berries, barn [illegible] ten minutes walk from street [illegible] only $[illegible] per month [illegible] North First st, cor F. 31m1

WANTED—ONE SCREW TURNER IN SAW mill, $[illegible] one hook tender [illegible] one barker [illegible] logging camp [illegible] for farm, one woman to [illegible] boarding house, and several other jobs [illegible] 31m

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese, Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Fir Gamacht Herrings, [illegible] Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS M BAUM, 84 Morrison st.

LOSS OR LACK OF PROCREATIVE POWER (unmanhood) permanently cured by Dr DeFreye, late Professor [illegible] (Berlin, Vienna, etc.), who excels in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Consultations free in all modern languages. [illegible] Block, opposite postoffice. P O Box 117. 1m1

THEY KNOW IT ALL
The supposed to be fully informed say that we so liberally advertise Mount Tabor [illegible] are trying to sell out Belmont Park [illegible] However our Mr Clark owns in his own right a greater portion of that most healthful and beautiful of Portland suburbs than when he first purchased five years ago. He believes that sleeping in a spare armory [illegible] saved his life [illegible] friends [illegible] fully informed perhaps [illegible]
J. FRED CLARK & CO., 13 Stark st.

BONDS FOR SALE—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Directors for the sale of [illegible] thousand dollars in bonds of Prineville School District No 1 of Crook county, Oregon, drawing 8 per cent interest, payable annually, principal [illegible] payable in U S gold [illegible] Bonds to be paid one third in five years, one third in six years, one third in seven years. Bids will be opened at the office of the Board of Directors June 20, 1887, at 1 P M. A complete copy of the minutes of the meeting [illegible] authorizing the issue and sale of the bonds may be seen at the office of the Oregonian. Address all bids and apply for information to the undersigned at Prineville, Oregon. By order of the Board of Directors. May [illegible], 1887. 31m12) A C PALMER, District Clerk.

BELMONT PARK — THE RESIDENTS on Mount Tabor laugh at MALARIA [illegible] Hundreds have been cured [illegible] ALL DAN RIOT [illegible] MALARIA ON MOUNT TABOR [illegible]
J. FRED CLARK & CO., 1? Stark st.

Spring Millinery!
All the Latest Styles Parisian Pattern Bonnets
Elegant Novelties
MRS A. N. JORGENSEN,
107 First St

EXCURSION TO YAQUINA.

Friday, June 3, 1 o'clock P. M.

Steamer "BENTLEY" and O. P. R. R. Train

Fare for the Round Trip — only $6 00 (Including meals on the steamer)

Pleasure seekers from all valley and Eastern Oregon points who wish to visit Yaquina will find these river and rail excursions simply charming and as the [illegible] this trip is now within the reach of all.

POSITIVE
CLOSING OUT SALE!
EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED.
Get Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.
F. STEINHARDT,
Third and Morrison Streets.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.
—OF—
Fine Furniture and Piano.

We will sell by auction at the store taken for the occasion No 123 First st, near the cor of Washington on

THURSDAY JUNE 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On account of departure
The Fine Furniture of Residence
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Handsome Piano, Elegant Parlor Suit (7 pieces in spun silk), Ebony Center Table, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Ebony Etagere, Handsome Lounge, Elegant Bedroom Suit, Maple and Ash Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses (wire springs), Walnut Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Steel Plate Engravings, Curtains, Laces, Cornices, Shades, Lamps, Bed Lounge, Brackets, Oil Paintings, Side Tables, Center Tables. Also Dining Room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware. Also Cook Stove and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N B—Buyers will do well to attend this sale.

WOOD AND SLAB WOOD
During high water wood will be delivered from FRONT and MADISON. Leave orders at 200 Front street or at yard. Telephone No. 431. L. C UNGER.

J. Selling & Co.
CORNER FIRST & TAYLOR STS.
Offer a Beautiful Line
—OF—
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Bathing
Trunks,
25 cts each.

BOOTS and SHOES.
WM. GRAY & SONS
169 FIRST STREET
Are retiring from business and offer their entire stock
FOR SALE AT COST!

The Durand Organ Company
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
Incorporated March 15th, 1883.

This company can furnish you with one of their celebrated Pianos or Organs on very easy payments. Nearly one thousand of these instruments are now in use on the Pacific coast, and the demand for them is increasing.

REMEMBER,

Our Plan for selling Pianos and Organs on installments protects you from any loss if your payments stop.

This company also has a
Savings Bank Dep't,
And pays depositors eight per cent. per annum on time deposits of six to twelve months.

Our Office and Warerooms are on First st., Nos. 320 and 322.

Please call on us or address
The Durand Organ Co.
Portland, Oregon.
(Please mention this paper.)

[illegible]

FOR A LIMITED TIME LOTS ARE OFFERED [illegible]

A. E. BORTHWICK, Agent,
133½ First st, cor Alder.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.
A FINE BLOCK in Couch's add. location, no equal, lays four feet above sidewalk [illegible]
40x100 in South Portland, with good 8 room House, cheap.
50x100 with a good 2 story House in Couch's add.
100x100 [illegible] Park street.
Three [illegible] Lots Morrison st, business center.
Five Lots the best business Property on First st.
My space in this paper is too small to enumerate what I have got for sale, but just take the trouble and call at my office.
CHAS. HIRSTEL, Real Estate Dealer,
45 and 1/4 First st. 1mt

DIAMONDS
New York Jewelry Co.,
107 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Business College
2d and Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Prin.
Private and class instruction day and evening, in Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Book keeping, Banking, Business Forms, Short hand, Type Writing, etc. Catalogue sent free.
Pen work of all kinds executed to order.

FARM FOR SALE.
160 acres, 50 acres in cultivation, 30 acres more easily cleared, 5 acres in bearing orchard, all sizes of small fruit, house, barn and other outbuildings, all in crop, together with stock and farming utensils, [illegible] horses, 6 head of cattle, hogs, chickens, etc. 12 miles from Portland. GEO WAGER, Saloon 310 Front st, Portland. 2 mlmt

PERFORATED & STAMPING PATTERNS
Stamping outfits for sale, Monograms and all kinds of designs made to order.
F. NAGEL, 133 Fifth st.,
between Washington and Alder. 1mlmt

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No 18 Washington St.

SUMMER SILKS
We offer a regular 50c [illegible]
—A—
35c per yard.
Also 75c quality for
50c per yard.
COME EARLY.
OLDS & KING
1?6 FIRST ST.

S. L. N. GILMAN — C. M. STEVENS,
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No 42 [illegible]
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell at our salesroom No 42 First [illegible]
ON TUESDAY, MAY 31, AT 10 A. M.,
A FULL LINE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We are instructed to sell by auction at the Residence, northwest cor Salmon and [illegible]
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, at 10 A. M.,
Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, [illegible] Bedding, Lounges, [illegible] Crockery, Lamps, Stoves, [illegible] Mirrors, Stair and Hall Carpets, [illegible] Parlor Cook Stove and Kitchen [illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by [illegible] SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Druggists [illegible]

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill.
Telephone No. 436.

GRAND STABLE
REMOVED.
I have leased that Elegant Four [illegible] Stable Building of S. G. Reed [illegible] Acker, and will move into [illegible] twenty additional stalls built [illegible] would like to be interviewed [illegible] to board. A full line of Livery [illegible]

[illegible]

This Day
We will show
500
Parasols
—OF—
Common, Medium & Fine Quality.
French
Organdies
—IN—
Plain Colors, Stripes and Figures.
Men's
Silk Finished
Balbriggan
Underwear,
$3 per Suit!

[illegible]

mmer S[illegible]
offer a regular 50c line
—AT—
5c per yd.
lso 75c quality for
0c per yd.
COME EARLY.
DS & KING
186 FIRST ST.

SHOES.
SONS
EET
r their entire stock
COST!

ILMAN. C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
rs and Commission Merchants
2 FIRST ST., BET PINE AND ASH.
SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale day & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

ULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
EHOLD FURNITURE
se l at our salesroom No 42 First st.,
ESDAY, MAY 31, AT 10 A. M.
INE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
EHOLD FURNITURE
cted to sel by auction at the Residence, owest cor Salmon and Fourth sts.
NESDAY, JUNE 1, at 10 A. M.,
Suits, Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Lounges, Office Chairs, Tables, Lamps, Stoves, Bedsteads, Chairs, ir and Hall Carpets, Wardrobes, k Stove and Kitchen Furniture
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

KENNESS
Liquor Habit, Positively Cured y administering Dr Haines' Golden Specific.
iven in a cup of coffee or tea with the f the person taking it is absolutely harm effect, a permanent and speedy cure patient is a moderate drinker or an alco Thousands of drunks have been rate men who have taken Golden Specific without their knowledge and to-day quit drinking of their own free will IT ILS The system once impregnated with it becomes an utter impossibility for the ite to exist For sale by SNELL, HEIT ODARD Druggists Portland Or

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in
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Building Supplies.
nd Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty
y and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill.
Telephone No. 436.

AND STABLE
REMOVED.
sed that Elegant Four Story Brick Livery ing of S G Reed now occupied by B B will move into it June 1st There will be ocal stalls built immediately, and I be interviewed by those having horses full line of Livery first class.
R M WILBUR.

[illegible]

This Day
We will show
500
Parasols
—OF—
Common, Medium & Fine Quality.
French
Organdies
—IN—
Plain Colors, Striped and Figured.
Men's
Silk Finished
Balbriggan
Underwear.
$3 per Suit!
[illegible] First St.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND May 30 6 49 P M

Dir of wind	Vel of wind	Rain	W'thr
[illegible]	[illegible]	00	Clear
NW	1[illegible]	00	Clear
NW	1	00	Clear

[illegible] minimum 60 [illegible] (Pacific coast time)
[illegible] temperature for 15 years 59 0 for [illegible] Temperature constant [illegible] temperature constant since [illegible]

[illegible]	The[illegible]	Wind direction	Rain fall inch	State of W'thr
[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	S	00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	SE	00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00	Cloudy

[illegible]TION SALE TO-DAY.

[illegible] by Gilman & Co

[illegible] AND PASSENGERS

[illegible] to arrive over the Northern [illegible] Ben Jameson, D J Bough-[illegible], Joseph Bact, F. E [illegible] C B Cole, Wm. [illegible] sixty three immigrants. [illegible] to arrive over the Short [illegible] Dr E. Jordan, A. E. Clem [illegible], J Yoes and ten im[illegible]

[illegible] to arrive over the O & C [illegible] J Forteney wife and daugh[illegible] son and child, T. F Haight, [illegible] Geo A Faull

[illegible]AL AND GENERAL.

[illegible]—Our correspondent at Forest [illegible] following The game of base-[illegible] between a nine here and one [illegible] Scott Grammar School was [illegible] to be the best that has been [illegible] time. The contest was excit-[illegible] spectators, resulting at the end [illegible] in a score of 8 to 10 in [illegible] boys. The score by innings [illegible] and therefore cannot be given [illegible] were not played, because [illegible] the Grammar School nine, [illegible] having to return on the 4 30 [illegible] nine, we think, are ma to [illegible] and did some truly good [illegible], pitcher, did very acceptably [illegible] with the ball too long [illegible]. This circumstance created [illegible] rendering it impossible to play [illegible] Smith, for the Grove club, was [illegible] his work to the entire satis-[illegible] friends. Hervey Hudson, the [illegible] in the game, deserves special [illegible] as catcher for the home [illegible] Prof. Adams and a [illegible] young people of the Grammar [illegible] witnessed the playing An [illegible] was had all round and when the [illegible] played our boys will have to look [illegible] hard, or they will lose them

[illegible] BROKEN.—E. L. Caldwell [illegible] THE OREGONIAN local staff, met [illegible] yesterday at his residence on [illegible], by which his right collar-[illegible]. He undertook to remove [illegible] the side of his summer [illegible] the top rail of his parti-[illegible] hand, to knock off the strips [illegible] nailed very tight, and he gave [illegible] to his ax, which took a [illegible] the edge of the roof. The re-[illegible] that he lost his balance and [illegible] the adjoining lot, striking on [illegible] consciousness for a short [illegible] Baran, was summoned and [illegible] "tight" tight to his body, [illegible] broken bone a chance to knit. [illegible] few days he will be engaged in [illegible] pattern of the tapestry on the [illegible] boudoir and convincing himself [illegible] better to remain in the shade dur-[illegible] spell than to be chasing items [illegible] luck that only the collar-bone, [illegible] was broken.

[illegible] JOHN H. EGAN.—The funeral of [illegible] Egan who died in this city Sunday [illegible] take place at 1:30 this afternoon, [illegible] auspices of the Volunteer Firemen's [illegible], the Mexican War Veterans and Indi[illegible]. The deceased was aged 62 [illegible] enlisted in the Mexican war at Nor-[illegible], and served through it with [illegible] coming to Oregon, he was of a party [illegible] who encountered a band of hostile [illegible] Port Orford, and escaped death at [illegible] overwhelming numbers by strat-[illegible] and endurance. An article re-[illegible] adventure, written by Mr Egan, [illegible] THE OREGONIAN about a year [illegible] attracted wide attention He has been [illegible] Portland since 1850 Before the [illegible] fire company was organized he [illegible] instrumental in organizing a bucket [illegible] and ever afterward took a lively interest [illegible] department. He leaves a widow and [illegible] Mr Egan was known to all old [illegible] whose confidence and respect he en-[illegible]

[illegible] OREGON COAL FIND.—Gen Tolman [illegible] coal claim northeast of Medford, [illegible] says the Ashland *Tidings*, and brought [illegible] specimens of the coal obtained [illegible] croppings. It is especially rich in bit-[illegible] tests made many years ago deter-[illegible] for gas making it is equal to the best [illegible] on the coast. It would be considered [illegible] for use as steam making fuel, also [illegible] sufficient quantity of coal of this quality [illegible] will be a fortune for the owner, [illegible] within two miles of the O & C railroad [illegible] was located by Gen Tolman in 18[illegible], [illegible] bought the right of a prospector, [illegible] discovered the coal. Prospecting work [illegible] the character and extent of the [illegible] probably be commenced this season

[illegible] TO YAQUINA.—The Oregon Pacific [illegible] an excursion from Portland to Ya[illegible] June 3 The steamer N S Bentley [illegible] this city at 1 P M. of that date, going [illegible] and there connecting with the cars [illegible] Fares for the round trip, including [illegible] steamer are as follows Portland [illegible] $5 50 [illegible]'s, $5 Salem $4 In[illegible] $3 [illegible] Albany $3 50 Corvallis [illegible], $3 Tickets are good to re[illegible]

[illegible] DEATH.—Mrs Millard F Rapp, the [illegible] daughter of Mr J Brandt, of this [illegible] her home in Roseburg, at [illegible] last [illegible] inflammation of the stomach Her [illegible] considered dangerous until Sat-[illegible] when her relatives in this city were tel-[illegible] Mrs Rapp leaves a child about [illegible] The remains will be brought to [illegible] burial, arriving here by the Cali-[illegible] this morning

[illegible] RIDING.—Policeman Mott yesterday [illegible] arrested William Mikado at Fifth and [illegible] streets for riding a horse at a greater [illegible] speed than allowed by law. In the opera [illegible] runs things to suit himself, but in this [illegible] instance, provided Mikado shows up [illegible] to-day in the police court, he will find [illegible] Police Judge R. M. Dement dispens-[illegible] punishment of a lingering nature

[illegible] RACES.—There are some thirty-[illegible] horses in training on the Hillsboro track, [illegible] a few exceptions are all doing better [illegible] former year. The races to take [illegible] July 2 and 4 promise to be exceedingly [illegible], as none are engaged but bona fide [illegible]

[illegible] TO BONNEVILLE.—The Catholic [illegible] Association give their postponed ex-[illegible] to Bonneville Saturday, June 4 Boat [illegible] foot of Ash street at 7 30 A. M., [illegible] at Vancouver Music will be furnished [illegible] band. Tickets, 50 cents.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] Senator J H. D Gray, of Astoria, is in [illegible]

[illegible] Miller, the genial conductor on Colum-[illegible] of the O. R. & N., is in the city [illegible] soon to The Dalles.

[illegible] R. Vincent has gone on a visit to his [illegible] in New York state, after an absence of [illegible] eight years. His little daughter Mary [illegible] him.

[illegible] Robinson, yardmaster for the N P [illegible] at Pasco Junction, is in the city [illegible] short call among his many friends

[illegible] Permanently Cured. [illegible] Work every day; cures guar-[illegible] or address Forden & Luther, [illegible], First National Bank, Portland.

[illegible] Steinbach's corner window for bar-[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible]

Great underwear sale at Steinbach's

The great sale of boys' clothing at Meier & Frank's takes place to day

Last day of the box sale at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison streets

The Vancouver ferry made her last trip yesterday. She will not run again until the flood subsides

Sellwood needs a drug store and Mr Gooding will give a rare bargain of a suitable building to a druggist or physician

Reed & Aldrich, 12 Morrison street, are removing their stock of millinery to the Sound They offer for sale their store fittings and furniture at a bargain.

The Volunteer Firemen Association have appointed Ben Berlin, Charles Alisky and Robert Holman, a committee to act with the citizens' Fourth of July committee.

There was great complaint yesterday that through somebody's blunder no water was to be had at Lone Fir cemetery, either for drinking or for sprinkling the graves

All the English shipping in port yesterday hung Jacks and ensigns at half mast in honor of the dead soldiers, but of three American vessels only one showed this mark of respect

Yesterday J. W. Boothe, of the Portland Flouring Mills, packed, weighed, sewed and trucked away 159 quarter sacks of flour in one hour. This is the best record so far. Next.

The steamer R R Thompson was taken to the boneyard yesterday morning to have some repairs made to her machinery She will be ready for service again in three or four days

In consequence of Rhea not arriving till Wednesday those holding tickets for Wednesday evening, are requested to call at Prentice's and exchange them for Thursday evening or any evening they may prefer

Early last evening George Burkhart and George Emmert engaged in a fight at Last Park and [illegible] streets, and were arrested by officer Miller. Burkhart was locked up and Emmert released on $10 bail to appear to-day in the police court

Mr J B Montgomery has gone down to Skamokawa to start up the Columbia River Mills at that point He is accompanied by Mr Wm M Colwell, of Michigan, an experienced lumberman, who will be superintendent. He returns on Tuesday evening

The Gospel Temperance meeting last night was not so well attended as usual, owing to the services at the tabernacle, but the stalwarts were there and the interest strong. Col Woodford discussed the methods of temperance work with his accustomed vigor The meeting is to-night in the First Presbyterian church.

Oregon Blood Purifier cures constipation and dyspepsia.

DEATH OF LEVI KNOTT

WHILE EN ROUTE HOME HE EXPIRES AT DENVER SATURDAY NIGHT

About [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning H T Bingham received a telegram from Denver, Colorado, conveying the intelligence of the death of Levi Knott at that place Saturday evening at 10 P M, of cancer of the stomach Mr Knott left here several months ago for Hot Springs, Arkansas, having been ailing for some time previous. From there he proceeded to Covington, Indiana, and while out riding one day the cancer broke, and it was thought he was getting better Ten days ago he started on his way home and got as far as Denver, when he took a turn for the worse. His wife and one of his daughters were with him when he died

Levi Knott was born in Middleton, New Jersey June 1, [illegible], and came to Oregon in the fall of 18[illegible]1, and settled in the Umpqua valley After remaining there for a number of years he sold his farm and came to Portland, and purchased with his father the Stark street ferry from James Stephens The deceased leaves five children, William W Knott Joseph L Knott, Miss Beckie Knott Miss Bappie Knott and Mrs H. Bingham The remains will be brought here for burial

The greatest bargains in summer underwear can be secured at Steinbach's bonanza sale

Publishers

The San Francisco "Chronicle," "Examiner," "Post," "Argonaut" and other papers are using

TYPE AND MATERIAL

MANUFACTURED BY

PALMER & REY.

A full stock kept by PALMER & REY, Type Founders, 112 and 114 Front St., Portland Or

ROT & MILDEW PROOF.

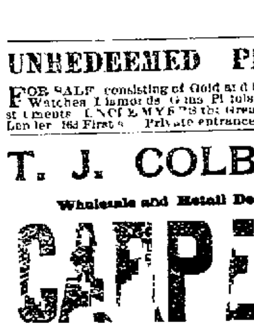
CARBOLIZED
MALTESE CROSS
Brand
RUBBER HOSE
The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co
68 and 70 Front Street,
Portland, Oregon

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
Wholesale and Retail.
Country orders promptly attended to
[illegible] First Street, Portland, O

FELDENHEIMER
The Leading Jeweler
Corner First and Morrison.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments [illegible] the Great Oregon [illegible] Lender 1[illegible] First [illegible] Private entrance [illegible] hallway

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.



H. B. LITT
Mfr of LADIES FINE DRESSES
Largest finest and most complete Fur House in the U S.
3d & Alder

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
—AND—
MECHANICS' TOOLS
—AT—
STUBBS & LAWRENCE,
71 First St., near Oak.

VITALIZED AIR!
NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS
Breathe it for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 and $15. Filling at eastern prices. Work warranted. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Washington street, near First.

A GRAND LADDER
THE PROPERTY OF
A. ROBERTS.
PUBLIC OPINION.
P SUCCESS
R PRINCIPLE
O TACT
S ENERGY
P CHEAPNESS
E QUALITY
R LIBERALITY
I HONESTY
T FAIR DEALING
Y INTEGRITY
Firmly Built of the Best Materials—It Shall Stand as the Rocks.
The Aim is Lofty, but the Foundation is Sure—No Letting Down.
BED-ROCK
THIS IS THE
LADDER
ON WHICH
A. ROBERTS,
—THE—
POPULAR CLOTHIER
IS MOUNTING TO THE
PINNACLE
—OF—
COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.
IT STANDS ON BED ROCK IT RESTS ON PUBLIC OPINION YOU CAN SEE IT IN USE
—AT—
135 FIRST ST.
CORNER ALDER.

A. B. C.
New Store and New Goods
CONSISTING OF MEN'S
Furnishing Goods and Hats.
Choice Selections in Fancy Spring Neckwear, Silk Underwear, Balbriggan Underwear, French Lisle, Thread Underwear, Jerseys and Tourists' Shirts Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Gloves, E & W Collars Shirts made to order All celebrated makes of Hats in Every Style and a Hatter in attendance
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
A. B. CROASMAN,
111 First Street.

A A NEWBERY LAVEL GILLIAM W S NORMAN
A. A. NEWBERY & CO.
Real Estate and General Agents
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.
29mlm

+KING+KEE+
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Suits made to order and clothes repaired Good work and lowest prices.
99 Second St., cor. Stark, Portland, Or.

TAKE IT
W. PFUNDER'S
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES
KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, COSTIVENESS

DR. F. W. PREHN.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. All work warranted. Room 54, Union Block, Stark st.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Opinions of those who have Invested in

Paradise Spring Farm.

Have visited Paradise Spring Farm near East Portland purchased two lots and found everything as represented in the advertisement of Hennelly Flynn & Co
CHAS N SCOTT
(Receiver Oregonian Railway Co Limited)

After a personal examination of the tract known as Paradise Spring Farm I [illegible] one lot [illegible] and the place as represented by Hennelly Flynn & Co
R V MONTEITH Astoria Or

Have visited Paradise Spring addition to East Portland purchased one lot and found everything as represented by Messrs Hennelly Flynn & Co
JAS A WILSON
[illegible]

[illegible] visited Paradise Spring Farm found every [illegible] by Messrs Hennelly Flynn & [illegible] the result of my visit [illegible] to be a good investment
JOHN DONNELLY
[illegible] The Dalles

After a careful inspection of Paradise Spring Farm [illegible] to East Portland I purchased four lots and found [illegible] as represented
JOHN HOBSON Collector of Customs Astoria

I have [illegible] Paradise Spring Farm purchased [illegible] lots [illegible] the [illegible] Messrs Hennelly [illegible]
W[illegible] Dealer
[illegible] Portland Or

After [illegible] examination of the [illegible] and [illegible] by Hennelly Flynn & Co
C L PARKER New Northwest office

Have examined the Paradise Spring Farm tract [illegible] lot and [illegible] as good as represented
JOHN W DOUBLEDAY
[illegible] Portland

After personally looking over Paradise Spring Farm [illegible] convinced that no more favorable opportunity for securing a desirable building site [illegible] for land [illegible] beautiful situation could be secured than on the easy terms offered by Messrs Hennelly & Flynn
J E BANGS
Chief Clerk [illegible] office O R & N Co

After a personal examination of the tract known as Paradise Spring Farm I purchased one lot and can say that the place is fully as good as represented by Messrs Hennelly Flynn & Co
J [illegible] BETTS
(Brown & Betts grocers) cor First and [illegible], Portland

OFFICE OF THE WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS AND LUMBERING CO
Portland Or May 16th 188[illegible]

An order for material for six ground floor cottages [illegible] advertised by Hennelly Flynn & Co [illegible] Paradise Spring Farm has been received by us and is now in course of delivery
WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS LUMBERING & MFG CO
D M DICKINSON Secy

OFFICE OF J C CARSON
STEAM SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
PORTLAND OR May [illegible] 1887

An order for the sash doors blinds [illegible] material etc for six bay window cottages [illegible] Flynn Co [illegible] and is now in course of delivery [illegible] Paradise Spring Farm in East Portland
J C CARSON

Extract from OREGONIAN May 10

PARADISE SPRING FARM

WHAT AN OREGONIAN REPORTER LEARNED IN AN INTERVIEW ON SATURDAY

Can you afford [illegible] lot in your tract to [illegible] away six hard finished houses [illegible] advertise [illegible] asked an OREGONIAN reporter [illegible] entered the office of Hennelly Flynn & Co [illegible] Saturday afternoon

Yes, we can replied Mr Flynn as he [illegible] the inquiring [illegible] more [illegible] We [illegible] yesterday afternoon to Mr [illegible] of six houses on the place at a [illegible] cost of $1 40 each and they are to be ready for [illegible] the [illegible] of July [illegible] ground floor cottages of the most approved style and will contain bay window parlors connected with sitting room by folding doors also two large well lighted bedrooms bathroom dining room kitchen, pantry closets hallway etc [illegible] painted throughout and the last one will be ready for occupancy by the 10th day of July In addition to the above there are two very good houses now on the premises which will also be given away [illegible] making eight houses [illegible] advertised

Is the land level?

[illegible] every foot of it is level and in actual cultivation with fruits and berries [illegible] certainly would [illegible] We have 170 lots in the tract and we will agree to give $1 each for the most [illegible] lot in the whole number either before or after the drawing as the purchaser may elect

I thought you had 20[illegible] lots?

We supposed we had that number but after a careful survey of the property under the supervision of D W Taylor we found after dedicating streets [illegible] had but 170 [illegible] the purchaser [illegible] six chances [illegible] of 28 of [illegible] will have eight chances out of 170

Then your profit in the matter will not be as large as you anticipated

No, we do not expect to make a fortune out of the sale but we intend to keep faith with the public even if we do not make one dollar out of the investment [illegible] in this connection we might say that a great many stories have been [illegible] that tends to leave them in the shade—where they belong—about the amount of money we make out of the enterprise and for [illegible] benefit as well as in the enlightenment of the public we will state that we have [illegible] this matter [illegible] to make $4000 [illegible] men of moderate means a chance to acquire a home in a locality where it could never have been accomplished otherwise. We have [illegible] acres in this Paradise Spring Farm tract for which we have paid $[illegible] per acre or a sum total of $20 500 in addition to the [illegible] $[illegible] in the erection of six [illegible] houses [illegible] $[illegible] for [illegible] $[illegible] for [illegible] and $500 for carriage [illegible] which make a total of $30 000 Out of the [illegible] each we will realize the sum of [illegible] will hardly [illegible] profit of [illegible] per lot [illegible] ten months for our money without interest

[illegible] very candid statement

Well that is the way we [illegible] We have nothing to conceal in the matter [illegible] that if any of our competitors can do any [illegible] the [illegible] to have them [illegible] real estate fakirs who don't [illegible] that land [illegible] than $[illegible] [illegible] Spring Farm [illegible] Mount [illegible] advantage [illegible] we will take every foot of it at the same price

[illegible] the report [illegible]

[illegible] call on W S [illegible] Morrison [illegible] Paradise Spring Farm [illegible] property [illegible]

[illegible] houses to be made?

On the [illegible] of the 13th of [illegible] value of the [illegible] that we will give each [illegible] the sum of $[illegible] for the [illegible] $[illegible] a sum equal to [illegible] on property which has not yet been paid for

That [illegible] pretty liberal offer to make remarked the reporter as the thought of [illegible] suggested itself

Yes it may seem like an extravagant offer but when you take into consideration the [illegible] fact that Portland's present population will double within the next five years and that the masses will be obliged to seek homes on the east side of the river [illegible] it a very safe proposition and we have no hesitancy in making it

From the above statement it will be seen that our profit in the enterprise while comparatively small is of a collective rather than an individual nature coming as it does from the many rather than the few In other words by disposing of 170 lots in one body we are enabled through the collective [illegible] to make terms to the many which we or no one else could offer to the individual We sell these lots at $200 each $50 of that sum to be paid at time of subscription and the balance in monthly installments of $10 each without interest We give each purchaser a good and sufficient bond for a deed in the sum of $400 warranting the title to be perfect and everything as represented or the money will be refunded, on application at our office

As only a few of these lots remain unsold remittances will not be received after June 1st from the interior except with the understanding that we reserve the right to reship at sender's expense

Parties in the interior desiring to invest in Paradise Spring Farm should notify us by mail or telegraph before sending money in order to save unnecessary expense All those who have spoken for lots in the above named tract will confer a favor by calling at once and acquainting us with their conclusion in the matter as we wish to avoid any misunderstanding about priority of applications

CARRIAGES leave our office every day (Sundays included) at one and three o'clock, for the free inspection of the property We ask no one to buy to [illegible] satisfying themselves that Paradise Spring Farm addition is all that we claim for it

For particulars call on or address

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.,
Real Estate, Mining and Stock Brokers,
137½ FIRST STREET
(Over Merchants' National Bank)

Boys' Clothing Dep'm't
—AT—
MEIER & FRANK'S
GREAT SALE OF
BOYS' CLOTHING
TO-DAY!
500 BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS,
Ages 4 to 13 years,
At $4.00 a Suit.
These suits are of the latest materials and are made in the very latest new styles, in Norfolk, Pleated, Corded and Plain
WARRANTED ALL WOOL A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
[illegible]
—FOR—
[illegible] Price!
SEE DISPLAY IN OUR CLOTHING WINDOW.
MEIER & FRANK,
First, Second and Taylor Sts
Entrance direct to any department on all streets
N B—In Dress Goods Department great display of Wash Fabrics and our center tables in Elegant French Sateens, etc., etc

TO-DAY!
CORSET
SALE!
50 doz 400-bone French Corsets, in Gray and White,
$1.00!
25 doz 750-bone French Corsets, in Gray and White,
$1.50!
THE
Lace House
33 Washington St.
L. KATTEN : : : : : Prop'r

B. & P.
THE MEN'S FURNISHERS
JUST OPENED
New Line French Balbriggan and Lisle-thread
UNDERWEAR,
Balbriggan and Lisle
HOSE.
BUFFUM & PENDLETON
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
153 FIRST ST.

PACIFIC CANDY FACTORY
J. N. MATSCHEK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
French and American
CANDIES,
DEALERS IN
Nuts & Confectionery,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
342 First St., near Market, Portland, Or.
30alm

FOR SALE:
PORTLAND STOCK YARDS.
Located on Blocks 33, 34 and 35, in East Portland, near the Depot. In first-class condition and almost new. Call, or address J B Thompson Rooms 10, 11, First National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.
20m

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, EAST [illegible] 171½ [illegible]

[illegible]'S
TRUTH BOYS'
Suit Sale.
Corner Second and Morrison.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

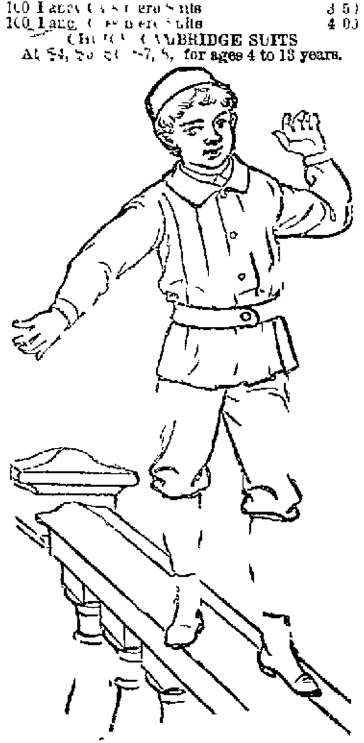
TO-DAY'S STUNNERS.
What we mean by truth is simply this No lying in our advertisements, no misrepresentations, but the plain truth every time is what draws the big crowds to our weekly sales.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday's Great Four Days' Sale of
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SUITS.

25	Blue Sailor Suits, each	$1 60
25	Brown Sailor Suits, each	1 50
25	Blue Plaited Sailor Suits	2 50
25	Brown Plaited Sailor Suits	2 50
25	Gray Flannel Sailor Suits	[illegible]
20	Blue Yacht Cloth Sailor Suits	[illegible]
20	Brown Yacht Cloth Sailor Suits	[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE SUIT

100	Fancy Cassimere Suits, each	$2 00
100	Fancy Cassimere Suits	2 50
100	Fancy Cassimere Suits	3 00
100	Fancy Cassimere Suits	3 50
100	Fancy Cassimere Suits	4 00

CHOICE CAMBRIDGE SUITS
At $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, for ages 4 to 13 years.



FOLLOW THE LEADER.
300 NORFOLK SUITS
For ages 5 to 13 years, choice colors, new designs, elegantly made, at $4, $5, $6 and $7 a suit.
YOUTHS' SUITS!
Ages 12 to 17 years We have in stock over 300 Youths' Suits, to be sold in this sale at prices from $6 to $10 per suit.
DON'T MISS THIS SALE!
FOUR DAYS ONLY.
[illegible] AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

We Don't Believe in Giving People Wind!
A. B. STEINBACH & CO
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.
PORTLAND
But we propose to offer some
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
—IN—
Underwear!
THIS WEEK!
Commencing To-day 9 A. M.,
New Britain Full Finished Undershirts and Drawers, sizes [illegible] to [illegible], at
65 CENTS EACH.
Seal Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers at
45 CENTS EACH.
Fancy Stripe Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers at
70 CENTS EACH.
Extra Quality, Neat Stripes, Undershirts and Drawers at
90 CENTS EACH.
Fancy Stripe Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers at
$1.20 EACH.
French Balbriggan Extra Heavy Fancy Undershirts and Drawers at
$1.25 EACH.
We desire to impress on the public that these goods are ALL NEW and of the Latest Designs.
The time of this sale is limited First come, first served
This Sale Closes Saturday June 4th
Any orders from the country before that time will be promptly attended to
A. B. STEINBACH & CO
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

For Real Estate Buyers.
There is a well founded belief among intelligent observers that no city East or West affords a better prospect of rapid growth than does the city of Portland Capital from the East is flowing We want and the enterprise coming along with it, and which has built up the great cities of the West and Northwest is now beginning to be felt on the Pacific Slope
Portland is soon to be the western terminus of three or more transcontinental roads and the important interests centering here cannot but produce great changes in the near future No one can question that real estate in this city will be greatly influenced by these conditions.
Investments in real property [illegible] made are the safest, and usually [illegible] of all kinds of investment
The certain rise that [illegible] in Portland [illegible]
Among [illegible] of valuable property [illegible] offered at the [illegible] low prices [illegible] the past is a
HALF BLOCK ON EAST [illegible] ST., [illegible] within [illegible] of the postoffice together with the spacious residence thereon
Building carefully planned and constructed contains 1[illegible] rooms [illegible] furnace and furnished throughout in modern style
Grounds are highly improved
This property [illegible] fifteen thousand and five [illegible] dollars [illegible] or will sell the [illegible]
This [illegible] just [illegible] placed in the market [illegible]
WE CITE ANOTHER INSTANCE [illegible] low price that of a fine tract [illegible] outskirt ern part of the city [illegible] 0x100 feet in size with a dwelling of 1[illegible] rooms [illegible] everything in perfect order and a good [illegible] This [illegible]
$6500 WILL BUY A FULL LOT ON THIRD street that will [illegible] in demand for business purposes
FIVE (5) QUARTER BLOCKS IN COUCH'S ADDITION ranging in price from [illegible]
$3000—FULL BLOCK IN [illegible] HOMESTEAD.
$7000—ONE OF THE FINEST BLOCKS IN East Portland
$2000—FIVE ACRES AT [illegible] THE CAR [illegible]
$5000 WILL BUY A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT [illegible] and only four block from the postoffice.
TO ANY ONE SEEKING A [illegible] INVESTMENT [illegible] TRACT of fifteen acres [illegible] good [illegible] a fine stream of running water [illegible] the place.
[illegible]
Price $[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] invited [illegible] opportunities [illegible] large investment in real [illegible]
Parrish, Watkins & Corne[illegible],
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS
41½ Washington St.

TO THE CITIZENS
—OF—
Washington Territory!

On behalf of the citizens of Tacoma, we extend to you a cordial invitation to unite with them in celebrating the

111th Anniversary of our National Holiday

—AND THE—

Independence of our Territory

Through the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad,

AT TACOMA!

July 4, 5 and 6, 1887.

A programme of unusual excellence will be arranged and special rates secured over all transportation lines, due notice of which will be given
IRA A TOWN Mayor of Tacoma.
J. W SPRAGUE
Pres Tacoma Chamber of Commerce 1[illegible]

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, ETC.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Tacoma Lime Company sole agents for the sale of the well known brands of lime viz
TACOMA AND ROCHE HARBOR
Will keep a constant supply, together with the best brands of English and Rosedale Cements Building, Moulding and Land Plaster Fire Brick Fire Clay and Monterey Sand.
5mdaw1m JOHN McCRAKEN & CO.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear 169. 1st st

NOT AS I WILL.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand.
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope,
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will"

Blindfolded and alone I wait,
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late,
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And too few helpers on the road
And joy is weak and grief is strong,
And years and days so long, so long
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still,
"Not as I will

"Not as I will!" the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat
"Not as I will" the darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness
"Not as I will," because the one
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all his love fulfill—
"Not as we will!"

—*Helen Hunt Jackson*

IN THE PIT'S MOUTH.

BY ALEX. DUKE BAILIE

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

"An' I'll tell yo' I'll lay him out! Who be he t' be bossin' roun' men, him as wer' but mule boy when I were full butty fur his faath'r, th' prou' stomac' chaap, wid his hoors' an' painted hous' an' fine bit ov a gal wife, an' th' best o' plenty t' ate and weat. An' me i' the ole moleskin, an' th' ole 'oman i' th shanty, wid naught but rags, an' thet clemm'd fur bite an' sup thet she's ner but skin en bone. I'll lay him out, let hap wot may. Dom me ef I doon't an' soon too!

And a big fist came down on the dirty bar of a dirty groggery with a thump that made the heavy glasses dance, as with many more oaths the bloated giant speaker roared out his words to a repulsive looking companion, who nodded a silent assent in dogged silence.

On an old chair by a rickety table, sat the remains of a man, he opened his bleary eyes, and from his mouth in thick tones came words of remonstrance

"Yo'r talkin' like t' th' fule yo allus wor, Jem Bates—Yo ner had better frien' ner kin'er holper it all th' airth ner Cholly MacIntire, he's doan mair fur you an' yo're 'oman ner iver aither on yo'd do fur yo'sels, an' he's kep' you' an' fed yo', an' gev you withall t' be com'forble toim an' 'oim again, an' noo, wen yo' an' yo'r butty's es foun' robbin' th' ole pit, an' he pulls yo' op, es'e his dooty, yo'r goin' fur t' lay him oot. Ther's moor ner yo' hes somthin t' say boot that, so min' yo'sel' mon, how yo do, er yo'll be gettin' inter moor trooble ner you be noo."

"Bah, shet yo'r mouth yo' ole rum kag, th' bosses allus own the, body an' soul, yo' low-spirited coo ov a mon. Gie us 'nuther jiggar, Tummy," to the bar-keeper, "an' we'll be goin' 'bout our bus'ness," and, after one more dose of poison, the two ruffians sauntered out.

This was twenty years ago, in the coal regions of the Lehigh mountains, Pennsylvania. The "Molly Maguires" ruled that section with the oath-bound murderous brotherhood, and a man who opposed all or any of them knew full well that he "took his life in his hand."

And none were better aware of this fact than young Charley MacIntyre, now superintendent of the Black Diamond mine, to which position he had raised himself by hard and honest work, close application and improvement of his natural talents. He had served in the volunteer cavalry, though a mere boy, during all the civil war, had returned to the mines a captain, and while his pleasant face and words, with his just, kindly disposition, made him many friends, his sense of duty and stern prosecution of wrongdoers gained him deadly enemies among the lawless characters.

To "rob a mine" is to cut away the pillars of coal which are allowed to stand, even after the works are abandoned, in order that the roof may have proper support and prevent caving in at the upper surface. In this deed he had detected a gang of idle miners. Jem Bates being the leader, and that night he was attending a meeting of the owners, some eight miles away, to lay before them the evidence he had gathered and to arrange for the arrest of the robbers This fact was well known to Bates and the rest whose spies kept well informed of every movement against them.

It was close upon midnight when he left the place of meeting and started homeward on the back of Bonnie Bess, the steady old mare that had carried him into a many a well-fought skirmish and battle, and of whom Charley averred she had more sense than he had,—could do anything but talk English, hated a reb, could smell danger, and was the dearest creature on earth except Jennie, his girl wife.

Through the bright starlight night the young man rode, slightly urging but never pushing the "old girl," and she responding with a long, stretching trot that covered distance very quickly. The grim, skeleton outlines of breakers and great, gaunt, towering buildings here and there threw great shadows across his path in so many fantastic shapes and such ghostly forms, and seemed such fitting hiding places for murderous deeds that, to one less accustomed to the sight they would have caused a feeling of fear. But Bonnie Bess trotted on with never a breath, and the honest man on her back thought only of the home to which he was hastening, and of Jennie there to welcome him, and he longed for the turn in the road from which he could first see, two miles away, the twinkle of the light that shone from a window of the little home nest, the light that Jennie always placed there to guide and cheer him in his lonely night rides.

He had almost reached the bend when Bess halted with an abruptness that brought her inattentive rider almost on her neck, and as he looked down he saw, directly in front of him, what might have been taken for an imp of darkness shot up from the regions below.

"Hist, cap'n" said a piping voice, in what was intended for a whisper, "ma ole mon, he bid me lay fur ye, an' bid yo' no go home b' th' road th' night, but t' go roun' b' th' ole path ef 't tuck yo' till mornin'. Jem Bates an' his butties es layin' fur yo' sum'ers he be's sartin, en they means t' do yo' He'd a-coom'd hisse'on'y he wor too droonk wen he coomed 'ome."

"Is that you, Terry Rats?" asked the rider.

"Yis, sur, an' th' ole mon sen' me t' tell yo no to cum b' th' road, on no 'count whatsumever, he's sartin they is layin' fer yo, an' he wor too droonk ter coom hisse'f."

And Terry, who was one of the rat catcher boys at the Black Diamond, gave a yawp which was half a yawn of sleepiness and half a blubber of fear and relief at discharging his really dangerous mission.

"Tell your old man to get sober and come to me for work; you get home and go to bed. I'll have a dollar for you in the morning. Don't bother about me I don't turn Bess' head for all the Mollies in Lehigh," and he rode on. The imp vanished into the shadows, but soon as horse and rider settled once more on the forward track he reappeared, keeping out of sight and following in their wake in a swift run, hugging himself with his elbows and chuckling under his breath.

"Ther'll be a foight—there'll be a foight," and Teddy Rats determined to be there and see what to him was "the fun"

McIntyre judged, and correctly, that he knew the point at which the attack would be made, if made at all, and grasping his well-tried six-shooter, which he always carried on night trips in his right hand, he slackened his pace as he drew near an old "drift" or tunnel in the hill-side, through which the robbers had easily made their way into the abandoned mine

The turn was reached away, far away, it seemed, the light shone forth from the window and, involuntarily, a slight movement of one finger quickened the pace toward it The tumble-down ruins of the breaker that once prepared the coal brought from the deserted mine was reached, on one side was the dilapidated timber edifice, on the other great mounds and mountains of slate and refuse

At this point Bess again suddenly came to a standstill. She threw her head high in the air and her nostrils gave the "snuff" of danger She shied across the road and stood still, while a nervous tremor shook her whole body

The captain, alive to every move of the animal, looked keenly about him, as he had often done on picket and scout

"What's the matter, steady, old girl," he said, patting her neck, "Come, get on, Jennie's waiting," and he gently gave her the rein signal. But Bess was immovable

"Get on," he said, impatiently, and touched her with his heel as though it still wore a spur

Just then, from the mouth of the tunnel, sprang a man, something long and black flew to his shoulder. There was a flash and the familiar "biz" of a bullet whistled past the young superintendent's ear as Bess once more shied and saved his life.

A shot from his revolver answered immediately but the would-be assassin had retreated within the drift.

Angry, careless, hot-headed and regardless of the numbers he might meet, McIntire threw himself off his horse, knowing full well that Bess would stand where he left her, and with upraised weapon, thumb on hammer and finger on trigger, he made his way, with the caution born of familiarity with war's dangers, along the shadowy edges of the mountain road and turned quickly into the tunnel.

He never thought if he would have one or twenty to contend against, and he knew not that a little panting body was treading close behind in his footsteps.

The bright starlight streamed for some distance into the old drift, disclosing the glooming surroundings and plainly showing in the middle of the opening, some distance back, a bracing timber rotten now with age and damp, but still having some sustaining power while in its upright position. He wished to gain this point of vantage in order to use it as a cover for his body.

He sprang for it; as he came into full view two shots were fired, one from behind it, and one from further back in the gloom. The pistol was struck by a bullet and fell from his hand, at the same time a burly form rushed toward him and tried to strike him with a clubbed musket. The concussion caused by the firing caused much slate to drop from the roof. The younger man seized the piece and quickly wrested it from the other's grasp, but in the struggle it was lost to both.

Then they grappled in what both meant to be a death struggle. It was youth, pluck and true courage against brute strength, massive bulk and infernal rage. They clutched for throats, thes wasted no breath in words, they struck vain blows, as both were too close together to render these effective, they twined their limbs one within the other and rolled over and over on the sharp stones of the ground in silent fury.

Teddy Rats danced about in the shadows in a perfect ague of conflicting emotions—terror for the life of the captain, and keenest enjoyment at witnessing such a rare fight.

Then another actor appeared upon the scene, he who had fired the second shot, not waiting to reload, or not having the ammunition to do so, he rushed forward and hovered around the writhing combatants, now indistinguishable in their dirty condition one from the other, waiting for a certainty to strike a blow that would beat the brains out of the captain.

At last a choking, muttered curse convinced him that his mate was underneath. He raised his clubbed gun, he swung it with terrible force and struck, not the man, but the upright, supporting pillar, that well worn staff snapped like a reed, there was a crash as though a mountain had fallen, then all was blackness and still as death

Teddy Rats, the young savage, if he knew of nothing else on earth, knew mines well enough to well comprehend what had happened.

Like a flash he was out, had clambered upon the back of old Bess, and with voice, hands and legs was urging her to her greatest speed.

The old mare seemed to realize what was required of her, and never had she made better time than when she flew over that road and, all unguided, stopped before the little house from which that bright light shone with a halt so sudden that Rats landed on the turf ten feet from her head.

But he was up to meet the girl-like figure that rushed from the door to meet him A few words told the tale, and then Bess, with double load, Jennie and the boy, started back as though she knew that life depended on her speed.

Charley MacIntire opened his eyes to find himself in bed with a broken arm and a body bruised and sore in every inch of flesh and bone. Jennie and many good friends surrounded him, he had been well nigh buried. The fall of slate roof, when the prop was knocked from under it, amounted to tons. An immense block laid across the breast of Jem Bates, who had been killed instantly, his partner in crime being crippled for life.

The then superintendent is now a mine owner. Teddy Rats is his superintendent.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

OBSERVATIONS IN GENERAL.

MARION COUNTY, May 27, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Our governor, in his address to the state grange evinces a tendency to demagogue with us. The granger has a vote worth looking after by the enterprising office seeker. He states that the product of investments in manufacturing are many times greater than in farming. The reason is manifest and the fact not important. In manufacturing, the investment is turned over many times during a year, while the farmer can make but one crop annually, and must await the return of the season for another. The manufacturer can complete his wares in a few weeks, days or hours, and go on repeating the practice, while grain or grass grows but once a year. The farmer has but one crop, the manufacturer many, but the manufacturer pays for labor and material nearly all he receives for the product, and if he could not swell the quantity above that of the farmer, he could not manufacture at all. In the finer class of fabrics the cost of labor and material is fully 90 per cent., leaving not more than ten per cent. to cover taxes and profit on investment, repairs, insurance and commissions. The governor puts the profits on farming at 12 per cent. and upon manufacturing at 30. There is a sight of farming that pays less than 12 per cent. to my certain knowledge, and some manufacturing that pays no better. The governor's figures can't be depended upon, unless upon the article of lumber. He rides the income tax hobby, and urges the farmers to unite with the Nat. Bakers and Haskells of "organized labor," in demanding of congress an income tax, to be added to an already overflowing treasury. The best farmers have an income themselves, and being taxed on their farms fail to see the justice of being again taxed on the income they derive from them. Would the governor have the income tax take the place of the tax on whisky and tobaccos and repeal the latter in favor of the professional laborer, who excites his admiration, and who is a large consumer of those "necessaries?" That may do for the "laborer" who never works, and never has an income, but will be rejected by the thrifty farmer who earns his money by the sweat of his brow.

The plain people are frequently heard criticising the act of the legislature appropriating $10,000 to establish a salmon hatchery. They argue that the fisheries who profit by it, who have diminished the natural production, and made artificial necessary, should incur the expense of the hatchery—that the fisheries have made and are making fortunes from the salmon, have made to the people here scarce and expensive an article of food that was before plentiful and cheap, and now tax the same people to keep up the supply and profitable business to them. This is a somewhat superficial view, yet, nevertheless, a plausible one, and not wholly an unsound one.

It was noticed that in a recent suit by Wm. Sweeney against a fish wheel man on the Columbia river, for services as lobbyist before the Oregon legislature, Sweeney testified that he paid the Salem *Vidette* upwards of $80 to oppose the bill forbidding use of fish wheels It has since been remarked by some of the subscribers to that paper that it did raise a tremendous shout in the legislative ear in behalf of the wheels, and now transpires the solid reasons for it—eighty of them And the disclosure throws light on the varied resources of an unpurchasable and enterprising public press

Public opinion has begun to crystallize upon the pending constitutional amendments. The prohibition amendment will receive a considerable vote in most parts of the state. The voting is likely to be light in the country districts, but the amendment will receive no little support there. However, from the present outlook, it is likely to be defeated That empowering the legislature to establish salaries of the state officers is meeting much opposition, and is also likely to be lost. There is general unwillingness to give the legislature unrestricted control over the salaries—leaving the legislature to fix the salaries of the officers and the officers to fix the legislature. The action of the last legislature in raising salaries of nearly every officer it could reach, or who could reach the legislature, strengthens this unwillingness The amendment should have named the salaries proposed to be granted, and fixed them as they now are in the constitution.

The amendment changing the time of our state election, from June to November, it would seem ought to be adopted, as it would save us one election presidential years But it is contended that there is no time so convenient for the farming population as June, and argued that local questions and interests would be swept over by the excitement of a presidential election. Added to these is a feeling in many quarters that the constitution is good enough, and that we had best not get in the way of tinkering with it.

ADAM HORN.

An Editor Complimented.

Kentucky State Journal

In a streetcar yesterday we heard an old lady say to another

"Well, I do wonder what men drink whisky for, anyhow It surely hain't good, and it makes the face red and ugly, showin' it's pisen. Now there sets a gentleman there who I know doesn't drink anything," pointing with her foot at us

Never in our life were we so proud. We felt like slinging the demijohn we had under our seat out into the street. But, heavings! Just think of slinging out half a gallon of old bourbon! No, we are too much of a "united we stand divided we fall" patriot to commit so grievous a misdemeanor against the commonwealth.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st, Philadelphia, Pa

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Pendleton has a prohibition league.

Sheep shearing is in full blast throughout Douglas county.

Sheep shearing has commenced in full blast in Wallowa valley.

There will be horse racing at Long Creek on the Fourth of July

La Grande exchange. The net assessment of school district No. 1 amounts to $300,000

The loss of stock in Klamath and Lake counties is not nearly so heavy as first reported

Just an even 600 pupils were registered in the Ashland schools during the past scholastic year.

Lafayette paper: Many of our farmers have been busy during the past two weeks shearing sheep

The Catholic church in Heppner remains in an unfinished condition, owing probably to lack of funds

No trace has been found of the body of the unfortunate B Todd, who was drowned in the John Day river last week.

The fishing schooner Dolphin is tied up in Astoria for a claim of $4400 owing to the First National bank of that place.

John Roten, of Willow Springs, Jackson county, who was recently kicked by a horse, died from his injury last Monday.

Grant county *News* Snow still hangs on the rim of the mountains to chill the chinooks as they pass over, and make the nights cold

In the northern portion of Morrow county the cut-worms are doing great damage to young timber and fruit trees and also to vegetables

Bunchgrass *Blade* Shearing is about over in Morrow county, and most of the boys will strike over the mountains into Grant county to strip the flocks in that direction

Dalles *Times-Mountaineer* Wool still continues to come in quite lively, and there are more buyers in the city than ever before The highest price paid has been 18 cents.

Says a Jacksonville exchange Tom Kenney sold 4800 pounds of hides to N. A. Handy this week. The lot included 2100 pounds of deer skins, or all that remains of 800 deer The deer skinner is still unterrified

Grant county exchange Stock men of Grant county are keeping too much surplus stock, especially horses. Stock that is paying no revenue is a dead weight on the owner's hands, and should be put on the market.

The association of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist church will be held at Oak Creek church, some eleven miles northeast of Roseburg, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in June, A D. 1887, and will be held over Sunday.

The little Yocum boy, who was so brutally assaulted by Johnnie Dougherty near Jacksonville with an ax, is recovering from his wound. He is now able to sit up some. Dougherty is in jail, where he will await the action of the next grand jury.

The Grand Ronde Baptist Association will meet for its fourteenth annual session in the Baptist church at 2 o'clock P M., July 2. The meetings will continue until Sunday evening following. A number of ministers are expected from abroad.

Damon Lodge K. of P, of Pendleton, Thursday night elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term. J. H Parkes, C. C, M M. Morehead, V. C; W. E. Crews, P. A, E. R. Wheeler, M. at A., E. B. Hagar, K. of R and S. (to fill vacancy.)

The state superintendent of public instruction, E. B. McElroy, has made arrangements for holding an institute of the first judicial district of Grant's Pass, on July 13, 14 and 15. This district comprises Lake, Klamath, Jackson and Josephine counties.

A bank of dirt caved on George L Todd recently while he was mining on Jones creek, Jackson county, covering him so deep that he could not extricate himself until the water washed the dirt away from his body and legs He was not much hurt.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Pioneer Society of Southern Oregon will be held at the Town hall, in Jacksonville, Thursday, June 2, for the purpose of electing officers of the society for the ensuing year, and for transaction of any other business that may legitimately be brought before the meeting.

Klamath *Star* Information reached us a day or two since that a party will start some time next week to survey and make soundings down the Klamath river from Linkville to the southern extremities of Lower Klamath lake with a view of putting on a line of steamers to ply between this point and the lower lake.

A Roseburg paper says The public opinion is quietly settling down in the belief that Mrs Bruckner did commit suicide Letters to her husband found in her trunk since he came home, and some other marks, make a suicide possible Yet there are some circumstances that are hard to reconcile with the suicide theory.

Tuesday, says the Bunchgrass paper, Aloha, four-year-old daughter of N A. Thompson, fell from a saddle which was thrown across a fence in her father's yard, and broke one of the bones in the right arm near the elbow. On the previous evening Mr Thompson received the news of his mother having met with a similar misfortune in Corvallis

Monday evening a number of baseballists met in Arlington and formed an organization which is to have charge of the baseball games to be played by the Arlington nine this season Following are the officers Phil Heppner, president, Ross Beardsley, vice-president, Orville Tucker, secretary and treasurer Homer Comfort, manager, and Dr Bacon, captain

Ashland paper A report reached here this week that Lew Allen, of Little Klamath lake, who killed Elmer Decker last year, had murdered his wife Later advices from Klamath county contradict the report, and indicate that it grew out of the fact that he had shamefully beaten his wife recently. Justice evidently missed fire when he escaped the gallows.

Thursday about noon the dwelling of J W. Cottingham, about five miles below Joseph, was discovered to be on fire, and although efforts were made the building could not be saved The loss will probably reach $600, and there was no insurance With the assistance of two or three persons who were present, most of the furniture and household goods were saved

Roseburg exchange The called school meeting for last Monday was very well attended, sixty voters present, and every one in favor of a schoolhouse to cost from $10,000 to $11,000. Also a 5-mill tax was voted to carry on the school Nineteen mills was levied on the taxable property of this district, to raise the first third of the $14,000 which was voted for the new school building

Allister Lobin was killed Thursday by falling down an ore schute at the Connor creek mine, says the Baker City *Democrat*. Mr Lobin is known here by many of our people, who will be sorry to hear of his untimely death The Connor creek mine has been in operation for some fifteen years, and this is the first accident of this nature that has ever happened there. Coroner J M Shepherd has inquired into all the facts regarding the death of Mr Lobin, and is satisfied that under the circumstances an inquest is not necessary.

Company C, Second Infantry, Oregon National Guard, of Eugene, elected the following officers Thursday evening. The first three for three years, the balance for one year F E Patterson, captain, M. G Butterfield, first lieutenant S C Sladden, second lieutenant, I. F Patterson, first sergeant, C J. Howard, second, George Wilcox, third, C. Cleaver, fourth, T M Hamilton, quartermaster sergeant, J M Wilcox color sergeant, J. T. Porter, first corporal Elmer Cleaver, second S W. Condon, third, W. W Taylor, fourth Sterling Hill, secretary, P E. Snodgrass, treasurer.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

County warrants in Lincoln county are worth 98 cents

Pasco, it is claimed, will be the lay-over place for two train crews when the Cascade division is completed.

The Crab creek country and the large cattle range about White Bluffs is getting to be overstocked with cattle.

Roslyn has a permanent population of 650 persons, according to the census Of this number 150 are females

The lower Kittitas county bridge is now impassable A number of smaller bridges in the county have been carried away by the high water.

Supt. J. M. Buckley says the Northern Pacific has reports from Eastern Washington representing the yield of wheat there this season at 350,000 to 400,000 tons.

W. T. Dudley has struck some rich rock in the vicinity of Fish lake, says a Kittitas paper. There is no doubt but what that country is very rich with mineral, and handsome showings are made of silver, iron, copper and asbestos.

Yakima *Signal* Messrs McLeod and Hunt, two officials from the western land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are now engaged at the government land office, this city, listing all lands contained in the forty mile limit.

Disappointing crop reports are received from the Horse Heaven country, except that section in the vicinity of Bickleton, which has flattering prospects. Some of the grain was winter killed, and the spring winds have also done much damage.

An accident recently occurred in the Roslyn coal mines which resulted in the death of M. P Welch. A stone from the roofing overhead struck him on the head, injuring him so that death resulted in a few hours. He was brought to Yakima and buried under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, in the old cemetery He leaves a wife and two children in Birmingham, Col.

Yaqima paper Harry Rod, the engineer who jumped from the train at the time of the collision several days ago, died a short time after. The poor fellow would have escaped injury had he remained on the engine, as it was, he was the only person seriously hurt.

A man named Martin was so badly injured by a caving of the roof of the coal mine at Roslyn Wednesday that he died a short time after being rescued A large lump of dirt fell from the roof on him and covered him entirely He has a family in Idaho or Montana He intended to quit the mine and go home to his family after pay day, which was but a few days after he met with the accident

An Indian named Wanoot, who escaped from the jail at Yakima City in 1885, and who has just served out a sixty days' term at the Simcoe agency for theft, was turned over to Sheriff Lesh Friday and is now in jail at Yakima Wanoot stole a watch from Jack Ker in the old town and escaped with two white men He has about forty days to serve and will be given employment in Jailer Wiley's chain gang.

The Yakima river for the past week or ten days has been on the rampage, caused by the melting of snows in the mountains In fact, owing to the heavy fall of snow last winter the mountain streams are all booming. No damage has been done except washing part of the foundation from under the north abutment of the lower bridge and the stones which were filled in the pier have been washed away, but the pier rests on the piling and is said to be all right.

FATAL KICK

Colfax Commoner May 27

Milton C. Harper, an old and prominent citizen of this county, died at his place, on Alkali flat, twelve miles southwest of Colfax, Sunday, from the effects of a kick received on Saturday from a horse The particulars of his sad death are as follows. On Saturday last, while engaged in unloading lumber at his place his team became restless and commenced backing. Mr Harper thrust one of the boards against one of the horses to make the animal step ahead, when the horse kicked, striking the board and throwing the end of it violently against him, striking the abdomen The stroke knocked Mr Harper down, in an almost unconscious condition. He was conveyed to the house and medical aid summoned. After seventeen hours of agonizing pain death came, and he left the lifeless body for existence in a higher and nobler sphere about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, May 22 Mr. Harper was born in Illinois, in the year 1836, and at the time of his death had reached the age of 50 years, 10 months and 22 days. He crossed the plains in 1853 and settled, with his parents, near Eugene, Or. In 1861 he emigrated to Umatilla county and engaged in the sheep industry From Umatilla he removed to this county in 1871, when he located on Alkali flat. Mr. Harper leaves an affectionate companion, five small children, and an aged father, who resided with him, several brothers and numerous relatives and friends

STOCK ASSOCIATION

Wallowa Chieftain May 26

A large number of the stock raisers of Wallowa county met in Joseph, Saturday, for the purpose of organizing a stock association. The meeting effected a temporary organization by electing P. O. Sullivan chairman and D. W. Dorrance secretary The objects of the meeting were stated by Messrs. Courtney, Imbler, Thomas, Smith and Craig, after which a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Thomas and Furgeson, was appointed to draw up articles of organization.

The committee, after a recess, made its report, and the meeting proceeded to organize by electing the following officers P. O Sullivan, president, B Thomas, vice president; A. C. Smith, secretary, P. S. Courtney and George Furgeson to act with the president, vice president and secretary as an executive committee.

Already above thirty names have been signed to the articles of organization, and there is every prospect that the association will become a systematic and powerful factor for the interests of the law in this county.

SEALING SCHOONER ARRIVED

Port Townsend Argus, May 26

The sealing schooner Lottie, Capt. James Claplanhoo, arrived Wednesday evening from Neah bay to be refitted for a cruise north Capt Claplanhoo was at the custom house to-day to cancel a mortgage against his schooner, and to get official information as to where he will be permitted to go with his schooner so as not to infringe the laws Collector Brooks informed him that it is the policy of the government to encourage Indians when they are trying to do right, and to learn the customs of civilization The matter of the seal fisheries was explained, and the Indian captain instructed not to take spirituous liquors or breech-loading rifles to trade with northern Indians, and to keep clear of the Seal islands. As soon as the Lottie is refitted she will sail for the north.

SURVEYS TO BE RESUMED

Ashland Paper

The geological and topographical surveys conducted in southern Oregon last year will be resumed this summer, but as the appropriation for the purpose has about run out, operations will be conducted upon a limited scale till after July 1, at least. Mark Kerr, who was in charge here last year, has been promoted to the office of disbursing agent, and Mr. Knight takes his place The latter gentleman and Eugene Ricksecker will each take a party in the field. They have arrived in Ashland, and will start out soon, but have not yet fully decided just where to begin work. Prof. Thompson, chief geographer, is also in town, and E C Ryan, who took station observations in Ashland last summer, has also returned to continue the same work here

CAUGHT THE BIRD

Pendleton Tribune May 28

One of the Cold Spring burglars, named Cox, now confined in the county jail, made a dash for liberty yesterday. He hid himself behind some elder brush in the jail yard, dug out under the wall and hid in the water closet on the south side of the court yard Sheriff Bentley and Jailer Taylor took immediate steps to capture the escape, and half a dozen Indians were mounted and sent in pursuit. The bird had reached his hiding place unnoticed Bill Beagle, however, thought he would just take a look in there, and discovered the rooster perched upon the rafters. He was soon behind the bars again, and will have his liberty still further curtailed

CEREALS, GRASSES AND FRUITS

GENERAL CONDITION OF CROPS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—PROSPECTS OF A GOOD YIELD ENCOURAGING.

Cherries are ripe on Snake river

The fruit prospects are great, says the Colfax *Commoner*

The early hay crops in Umpqua valley are unusually large this spring

Colfax paper Sod breaking is in full blast in many portions of the county

Harney valley, Oregon, is reported very dry, and crops are said to need rain badly.

Grant county paper Indications point to an abundant hay crop in the valley this year

Hop growers in Lane county report the vines in excellent condition, and anticipate a large crop

On the Alpowai, Washington territory, prospect for fruit is good, fruit trees are just out in bloom

Crops are looking exceedingly well all over Douglas county, Oregon, and a bountiful crop is promised

The hay crop throughout Powder river valley promises well and accordingly stock raisers are in good spirits.

Prune raising, says a Baker City paper, could be made profitable on the lands adjacent to Ontario and Vale, Malheur county.

Says the Colfax *Commoner* Farmers in all parts of the county are feeling jubilant over a big crop this season, and fair prices.

In the vicinity of Ella, Morrow county, the grain looks well at present, but a few more days of north wind will shorten the crops here

Late as the season is, we think the prospects for fruit of all kinds in this section is favorable for good large crops, says the Lafayette *Register*

Baker City paper There will not be such a bountiful supply of grass on the range this year, owing to the scarcity of rain Still stock is doing fine

An exchange says The farmers in the Wallowa valley have their crops all planted, and are now heard singing, "Wait till the red fish go by, Jennie"

Milton *Eagle* Stock men feel jubilant over pastures fresh and green. Grass and clover looks better than at any previous year, and man and beast rejoice thereat

There is about 200 acres sowed in oats and 150 in wheat on the Willapa, Washington territory—a larger area than in any one season before The crops look exceedingly well.

Canyon City *News* There will in all probability be a scarcity of fruit this season The late frosts have destroyed the greater part of the orchards in the vicinity of Prairie City

Dry Creek correspondence of a Colfax paper: Farmers are just now through seeding and many are preparing to break sod. No complaint is heard about crops, and the prospect for wheat is good.

Capt. Miller informs the Goldendale *Sentinel* that the peach crop, as well as that of all kinds of berries, will be fair this year. Apricots come the nearest of being a failure of any of the different varieties of fruit.

Thus singeth the Grangeville, Idaho, *Free Press* Lift up thine eyes and look upon the fields, for behold, their color is a healthy green which forteileth a bountiful harvest. Farmers have been busy this last week finishing up their plowing

A gentleman from lower Powder river informs a Baker City paper that the grass is so short that it will be difficult for the stockmen to cut enough hay to last them through the winter If it does not rain soon the hay crop will be a complete failure

Crops in the vicinity of Genesee presents a grand and lovely appearance to passers by, as well as the farmers, says a Lewiston paper. Grain fields all over the county are a beautiful sight to behold, and with a little more timely rain to help them along the heart of the farmer will be the happiest in the land.

The farmers and gardeners about Yakima should grow a bountiful crop of sweet potatoes this season It has been demonstrated that they will grow and yield well in this soil and climate and the opening of the Cascade road to Puget Sound next month will afford a good and ample market, so says a Yakima paper.

The prospects of a large crop of grain throughout the country are very encouraging, and what is of more interest to the farming classes the outlook for good prices is better than ever before, says a Cheney exchange With a heavy harvest and fair figures for grain, and eastern Washington will experience a season of prosperity that will push this section to the front

Says an Ashland paper Orchardists in Ashland who read in papers from elsewhere that all the fruit has been killed in Rogue river valley this spring would like to have some of the reporters who know so much about the fruit crop step into the orchards and help knock some of the surplusage from the trees More than half the young peaches on many of the trees in town will have to be removed, in order to keep the limbs from breaking when the fruit is grown

We have conversed freely with stockmen from various parts of our county, and they tell us that the hay crop will be up to the average in most localities, says a Baker City paper. Such a thing as a failure in the hay crop has never been known here, though, of course, some years the cut far exceeds that of other years Stockmen report that while the growth of grass has been greatly retarded by the unusually cold spring just past, that stock is doing fairly well, and that as yet they have no reason to feel alarmed at the outlook

Fruit and crop prospects are reported encouraging from all parts of the valley, according to the Jacksonville *Sentinel* The frosts of the season were very spotted, and as a consequence the tender fruits were hurt only in certain localities Grapes are entirely uninjured as yet, and there being no danger of future frosts there is promise of an enormous yield from local vineyards. Grain never looked better in this valley than it does at present, and as the acreage sown is a full average, the harvest will be large. The mowing machines are already at work in the alfalfa fields and the new hay is ready for the mow. Farmers are all cheerful

RAILROAD SPIKES

VARIOUS SURVEYING PARTIES IN THE FIELD—HOW WORK IS PROGRESSING—CASCADE DIVISION—ROAD SOUTH.

Grading on the S & P. line is nearly completed to Garfield, and rails will probably be laid soon. Work is progressing rapidly.

The railroad right-of-way purchasers will be at Genesee this week to make the final steps toward the location of the line to that point.

S E. Richardson is floating 14,000 railroad ties down the Grand Ronde river for delivery to the O. R & N. Co at Oro Dell, says a La Grande paper.

Palouse *Gazette* A party down from the Spokane & Palouse branch railway reports that about 300 men are now working along the line, and anyone desiring to work can find employment.

The Yreka *Union* says The grade over Siskiyou mountain will be very steep, some parties lately examining it telling us that it looks as slanting as the grade of Trinity Mountain wagon road from French Gulch

Cheney paper Paul Mohr and James McNaught were in Medical Lake last Saturday, and proceeded on to the vicinity of Davenport, looking at the topography of the country with a view of railroad building.

A M Miller, a relative of President Robert Harris, of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed master mechanic of the Cascade division, with headquarters at the Ellensburg shops, Mr Miller has served as conductor on that division from the first, but now retires to resume his old business as machinist.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation survey party is still on the Alpowai ridge working this way, says a Lewiston paper We understand that they are there laboring under many difficulties, and after they have run the line around this abominable point, they will not be long in finishing their survey to Lewiston.

Preparations for the Northern [illegible] railroad bridge over the Columbia at [illegible] are hastening as rapidly as high water will [illegible]. Lumber is being cut by L. C Seaton [illegible] Tenaway and others, and the superintend[illegible] that the bridge will be ready for the cros[illegible] trains in 120 days after its structure is com[illegible].

The turn-table at Montague has [illegible] taken up and removed to the summit on the divide between Little Shasta and Willow creek. A Scott Valley *News* correspondent says Mr Sisson received a letter lately which stated that work on the depot and hotel in the town of Sisson, Strawberry valley, would be commenced immediately.

Some 13,000 feet in from the eastern opening of the Cascade railroad tunnel, and about 400 feet down from the surface of the mountain, geology illustrates the great changes which past ages have produced in the physical character of the earth, in slabs of slate upon which are the plain, clear imprint of leaves and plants, thus showing that depth to have once been the vegetation bearing surface. Mineral bearing rock is also found.

Lewiston *Teller* Engineer Paul, who, with his party, has been surveying down Rocky canyon from Camas prairie to Salmon river, was ordered to return with his party to Lewiston, and started, and Paul himself arrived on Tuesday night's stage, and the party were on the road with pack animals But when Paul got his orders here, he took the stage on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock to return, and meeting the balance of the party, he will turn them back upon their work, by subsequent orders from headquarters

Nelson Bennett is doing good service with the two baby engines, "Celia" and "Sadie," which he recently shipped from the East for use in hauling out the burings of the great Cascade tunnel, in place of the traditional mule power They weigh about 1200 pounds each. One is used in the east end and the other in the west end of the tunnel. The east end of the tunnel is now extended 2397 feet, and the west end 2382 feet With the progress now being made it is expected, if no serious impediment intervenes, to have the great tunnel completed next year about this time.

The Ashland *Tidings* has the following railroad notes

Commencing at Lower Cole's, the road takes a long turn westerly, thence back towards the south end of the Siskiyou tunnel, on a 10 degree curve, making about seven miles of railroad to gain three of the old stage road

The pot boiling forces will begin work north of the summit this week, it is said

The big trestle at Bailey hill was about completed last Tuesday

Between Byron Cole's and the summit there are two long trestles to be built The work of getting out the timbers for them is well under way.

The Yreka people are unsettled yet regarding their branch railroad, says an exchange The Southern Pacific railroad wants the branch to connect with the main line at Montague, in order to build up that town, while most of the people of Yreka would prefer to connect anywhere else, for the very reason that they are afraid to encourage the growth of Montague It is to be hoped they will decide upon some point soon and begin work on the road Connection at Montague or anywhere else will be a great advantage for Yreka and it is too good a town to be allowed to decline simply on account of lack of unity regarding a minor point in the important matter of railway connection Money enough to build the branch road has been already subscribed.

A recent Yreka paper says Under the present arrangements Hornbrook is a meal station for late dinner or early supper going south, and for breakfast going north, but there will be a new timetable on the 1st of June that may change this order Parties leaving here in the afternoon do not get anything except lunch on cars, reaching breakfast station next morning, and after taking supper in Davisville coming north, get breakfast here next morning, or at Montague. It is reported that a large eating house will soon be built at Sissons, for accommodation of travelers. Hornbrook will be a round house and repair station probably, and Edgewood will be another round house station, as heavy pushers will be needed for the Siskiyou grade, and the grade over the summit to Strawberry Valley, Soda Springs and Dunsmuir.

THE GOLD YIELD.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE MANY AURIFEROUS FIELDS ON THE NORTHWEST—PROSPECTS—EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.

Miners on Steamboat, says a Jacksonville paper, are very much disappointed in the yield of gold from their mines this winter

Mr Roberts, an inexperienced miner, has been making good wages on Jackson creek during the present mining season.

A very rich mineral region is being developed in what has been known as the Moses Indian reservation. Samples assay up to $15,000 per ton

All the Klamath river mines in the Honlulu districts are being operated excepting two. This season will be a prosperous one for the river miners everywhere.

The gold yeild of Southern Oregon this year is more than sufficient to buy every kernel of grain grown in this portion of the state, so says the Oregon *Sentinel*

Rich strikes in quartz are reported from the Silver creek country, and the people thereabouts considerably excited. A number of Bakerites are preparing to leave for the scene

Lewiston paper J B Cowan was down from Pierce City this week He reports times pretty slack in that camp at present, but all look for good times when the season is fairly open

Mr Fitzgerald, of Gold Hill, Jackson county, reports work on the Swinden ledge as being prosecuted day and night with satisfactory returns $1660 was lately obtained as the result of a ten days run.

Wallowa *Chieftain* The development of the Wallowa and the Pine Valley mines will necessitate a road through the mountains from Joseph to Cornucopia It will not cost a fortune and will be of great advantage to both sections

Hailey exchange A well authenticated report is current on the streets that Gen Winters has bonded the Pride of Idaho mine, on the east fork of Wood river, about eight miles from Hailey, for a period of sixty days This transaction will doubtless be a sale, as Gen Winters has several customers for good mines.

Roseburg paper From Frank Oggier, Esq, who has just returned from the Grave creek mines, we learn that Homer Harkness has the finest quartz ledge in Southern Oregon The lead is twenty feet in width and prospects well all over the ledge It is possible that our precious mineral resources are just beginning to be found out.

Jacksonville paper Mr Jones, of the firm of Jones & O ten, of Foot's creek, was in town Saturday. He says the miners are making more money this season than they have for many years. They had a good supply of water and washed a large area of ground that was rich with the precious metal Alexander Watt, who is mining on Day's gulch, opposite Kirbyville, Josephine county, made a call during the week. From him it is learned that his patience and industry in the mines will be rewarded by an unusually bountiful yield of the metal this season. He showed two beautiful specimens of pure gold, one of which weighed more than an ounce

THE GLENGARIFF

Dan Twohill and S S Cass, who located the Glengariff, on the Gold Belt, a short time ago, have just had a small lot of their ore sampled, assayed and sold, says the Wood river *Times*. The lot weighed 2,278 lbs It assayed 26 ounces silver per ton, and 15 per cent. lead, and netted the owners $238, after all expenses—including mining and hauling—were paid. The ledge is two feet wide, and the owners are going to begin extracting ore, in order to make steady shipments.

PECK OF GOLD.

Reference has been frequently made to the placer gold being taken out at Murray The following, from the *Sun*, will give some idea of the amount

The *Sun* reporter Tuesday evening saw a magnificent lot of gold dust at the store of R. Mackenzie, West Main street. There were three separate piles. The largest was from a cleanup on the horseshoe claim, Upper Trail gulch, comprising 200 ounces. This was mostly fine, and what little coarse there was consisted of rough pieces, which had not rolled very far Another pile weighed 25 ounces, gathered in small lots from Trail creek claims The third pile was also of 25 ounces weight, and it is a curiosity in our placer product. It is uniformly coarse, scarcely a particle being smaller than a grain of corn, and the largest not worth more than $5 This came from a claim on Potosi gulch, running into Trail between Myrtle and Delta. A finer lot of gold has not been seen in camp. It aggregates 250 ounces, valued at about $4200.

A LUCKY FIND.

Four miles east of Cabel's Cove, in the Silver Creek district, just before the first big snows enveloped that section last winter, Clark Tabor and a man by the name of Swan, made the discovery of sulphureted quartz. But little was said regarding the discovery at the time, and few persons are now aware that such a find exists So soon, however, as it was possible for the locators to commence work this spring, says a Baker City paper, they gathered together their mining outfit and made their way over the yet deep snow to where their bonanza was stored.

Pick, shovel and drill were diligently plied, and at this writing Messrs. Tabor & Swan have driven a top cross-cut twenty five feet, and are not yet through the lode nor have they yet any idea of the width of their wonderful discovery. Dozens of assays of this ore have been made, from time to time, by one of the most reliable and thorough assayers on the coast, and from all the tests made never less than $10 per ton, in gold, has been the result, while the highest obtained was $155

ELK CITY

This old camp will have considerable of a boom this summer says a Grangeville, Idaho, paper B B Stuart will start in shortly with his family and will erect a saw mill to cut lumber for use in the various enterprises in which he is interested. He will place in thorough repair the Bell ditches which he purchased from Mr Weiler. He has it also in contemplation to flume American river this summer Mr S W. Smith has purchased from Mr Weiler the quartz battery erected on the 'Black Pear' ledge on French creek and will have it removed to a point on Elk creek just below Elk city, and will have it running on quartz taken out last winter from their ledges adjoining the town as quickly as possible We expect to hear of a big mining excitement in that country at any time, because all of the western slope of the Bitter Root divide between the Lolo and Nez Perce trails is practically unexplored territory which has never even been scratched over, and therefore offers a most inviting field for prospectors, as there are certain indications that several well defined mineral zones exist in that immense section of country

ABOUT EAGLE CITY

A correspondent writing to a Helena exchange from Murray, among other things, says The past winter much more snow fell than during '83 and '84 This spring being very backward the snow did not begin to melt until late, consequently at this time traveling is dangerous and difficult. In consequence of this and other reasons the north side is quite dead Many of the prospectors and miners have gone to Libby creek, in Montana, and to the galena and carbonate fields of the South Fork I spent a few days about the old town of Eagle The snows of the past winter have nearly completed the wreck of the unoccupied houses and cabins of that once rushing burg.

Very little prospecting has ever been done in the surrounding hills, although evidence of mineral wealth exist in every direction When the time comes for working the old channel wash of which there are thousands of acres within eight miles each way from Murray, this will be one of the greatest placer camps on earth, comparing with or eclipsing many of the placer mines of California Here in this locality on this old wash, where a small amount of water can be obtained from some neighboring stream, and often with a simple hand rocker, many men have made considerable money, averaging more than wages by the crudest method Necessarily this great bed of gravel must be worked on a large scale, and capital will have to take hold of it and bring in ditches from Prichard, East Eagle or both streams. The yield of placer gold on this side this year so far is immense, and as the water is likely to keep up for some time, no doubt the season's yield will eclipse that of any former year

ABOUT LA GRANDE

The La Grande *Gazette* of May 27 contains the following notes

Work is being pushed on the mining locations south of La Grande

We were shown Monday the returns on some ore recently sent by the Wellman brothers from this place The result was Silver, $10 [illegible]; gold, $32 55

Messrs Wellman are pushing the work of developing and are confident they have a big thing The deposite crop out for about a mile and a half, and indications point to an unlimited body of ore If any considerable quantity will give returns equal to that sampled, then there certainly will be an immense mining camp right here The ore is decomposed to a great extent, and a sand carbonate new to people in this country, besides being covered in most places by a considerable depth debris, has been passed over for years

The Herculean mine in Cable cove is one of the properties which will turn out large quantities of high-grade ore this year

Work continues on the California and the ore on the dump is daily growing larger.

Soda fountains at Pfunder's, the druggist.

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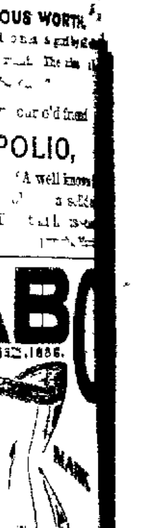

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